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130 Ships Built in Month; Polish Issue Stirs Britain; Shipyard Hearing Mar. 18

The World's Day—March 6, 1943

Washington: 130 Cargo Ships Built in Month

Merchant ship construction in February set a record of 130 vessels totaling 1,239,200 deadweight tons, the Maritime Commission reported. In January and February more ship-tons have been built than in the first six months of 1942.

Time-and-a-half pay for Federal employees on work over 40 hours a week has been approved by a Senate Civil Service subcommittee in action on a bill by Senator Mead (D) of New York. Those working irregular hours would receive a 15 per cent bonus above base pay.

Increased building of war worker homes is shown in February applications covering 12,500 units, compared with 8,853 in January. The FHA said February's volume was the largest since last October.

British and American nationals left stranded in Shanghai have nearly all been interned by the Japanese, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles told his press conference.

Training of disabled veterans of the present war for private jobs and assistance to them in finding jobs has been approved by the Senate in a bill passed by a shouted vote.

Europe: Russo-Polish Dispute Stirs Britain

Poland's dispute with Soviet Russia over postwar boundaries is giving concern to Polish and British authorities. The British censorship has requested British and foreign language press to refrain from printing anything on the subject except official utterances.

German wounded have been brought in large numbers to Brussels hospitals commandeered for the purpose. Wounded soldiers from the eastern front were said by the Belgian News Agency to have been refused leaves to visit their families for fear their presence would lower civilian morale.

New German defenses between Soissons and Compiègne were being rushed to completion, according to Fighting French authorities. This zone, 80 miles inland from the British Channel, was expected to be a vital key point to any army expecting to withdraw from the northern coast.

Execution of nine Jews in Berlin was reported from Stockholm. The men were charged with starting a "communistic organization" and of preparing to commit treason.

Archbishop F. J. Spellman of New York, Roman Catholic leader, has left Spain, spending a night at Gibraltar before proceeding to North Africa.

Boston: Shipyard Hearing Set for March 18

Three-cornered struggle between labor unions in the new Hingham, Mass., shipyards headed for a solution with hearing set for March 18 by the National Labor Relations Board. [Page 2.]

Boston trawler Cormorant established a record yesterday for earnings by a single vessel on one trip to the fishing grounds. The 191,000 pounds of mixed fish which she brought in after a five-day trip brought a total of $27,793. The share of Capt. Ivar Carlson in the earnings was $2,100 while each member of the crew received $760.65.

An entire company of Waacs—first to be sent to Camp Edwards—arrived yesterday from their training center at Daytona Beach, Fla., to assume duties that will release soldiers for service in the field. The week end will be spent getting settled in their new quarters and Monday morning the women will begin their official duties.

Americas: Panama Sea Lanes Freed of U-Boats

Sea lanes to Panama have been cleared of U-boats, due to intensified defenses and withdrawal of the submarines for use elsewhere, declared Rear Admiral C. E. Van Hook, Commander of the Panama Sea Frontier. [New anti-U-boat ships: Page 8.]

The Nicaraguan-Honduras link of the Pan American Highway has been completed, it is reported from Managua, Nicaragua.

The WASPS, for service in the Women's Auxiliary Service Platoon, are to be enlisted in the Panama Canal Zone to relieve military personnel in the Army Air Force Central Control Tower.

National: New Nylon Type of Aircraft Tires

Nylon aircraft tires of a new type, said to be twice as strong as any previously known, are announced by the United States Rubber Company at Detroit.

The William H. Nichols Medal, one of the highest honors in chemistry, has been awarded to Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Two New Military Colleges Sprout Not Far From the Arctic Circle

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6 (AP)—You won't find them in any directory of educational institutions, but the College of the Aleutians and Kodiak University rank as the two newest American institutions of higher learning.

They are a possibly far-reaching innovation in education of the men at the nation's military outposts.

Capt. M. L. Witherspoon, Naval recreation and Morale Officer of the Alaska Sector, told of the "newest thing in the Navy" on a visit here March 4.

"We expect it to produce wonderful results," said the veteran of a quarter century's service in the Corps of Chaplains

"Courses will be offered in any high school or college subject that three or more students elect to take. We have the books required for a wide field of subjects.

"Classes will be held evenings in mess halls, barracks and special huts.

"There aren't any girls around, and I'm sure the boys will study harder than they would in any other environment."

Captain Witherspoon said the program is a forerunner to a world-wide correspondence school system which the Army and Navy, in conjunction with universities and colleges, are contemplating.

"Correspondence courses will be offered which will lead toward degrees in any institution of higher learning which the student elects," he explained.

"These courses will be available to anyone in the armed forces. Hundreds of men in Alaska already are applying for them. It will be called the Armed Forces' Institute."

Kodiak University has been in operation for two weeks. The College of the Aleutians is just starting at Dutch Harbor, with Lieut. William H. Price, a Swarthmore man, in charge. Lieut. C. F. Andrews, a Princeton graduate, is Dean at Kodiak. All instructors will be university graduates.

"New as it is," the Captain said, "Kodiak U. already has 70 students in celestial navigation and 50 in Russian."

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Weather Predictions

Snow, colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:09 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:10 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:11 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:38 a. m.

Boston Greets Mme. Chiang On Brief Stop

Principal visit is made to Wellesley but itinerary includes Chinatown; no public reception.

Boston and Wellesley today greeted Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, one of the most distinguished visitors ever to visit this area, as she arrived from New York City en route to Wellesley College.

Although Mme. Chiang had to decline any sort of formal public reception in her honor, she changed her plans sufficiently to leave the train at the South Station and to include Chinatown on her route to Wellesley. Dignitaries of the Chinese community in Boston were on hand to give what brief welcome was possible, among them George Goon Mook, national President of the Chinese Merchants Association; Yee Pokpchai, an official of the Chinese Patriotic Association, and others.

All plans for Mme. Chiang's program while she is at Wellesley are, at her request, tentative and subject to entire flexibility, it was announced by the College authorities today. It is expected that a small informal reception will be tendered her shortly after her arrival by the members of her own class, 1917.

Address to Students

The one definite, and probably not-to-be-canceled event, will be Mme. Chiang's address to the undergraduates and faculty tomorrow afternoon in Alumnae Hall Auditorium. She will be introduced by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee of the Waves, President of Wellesley, who will return to the College just for the week end. Among the very few guests invited to hear her are Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall.

Eta Chapter of Massachusetts Phi Beta Kappa expects to have an opportunity later tomorrow afternoon to initiate Mme. Chiang as an honorary member. She was elected to this honor a year ago in absentia.

At 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening, Mme. Chiang will attend vespers at Tau Zeta Epsilon, the semi-social, semi-academic society which she joined when an undergraduate, Miss Hetty Shepard Wheeler, Dean of Pine Manor Junior College and a personal friend of Mme. Chiang, is to have charge of the service.

Undergraduate aids to Mme. Chiang while she is at Wellesley will be Miss Sarah E. Moore, president of College Government, and Miss Helen Webster, president of Tau Zeta Epsilon.

Degree Last June

Last June Wellesley conferred upon Mme. Chiang an honorary LL.D. degree in absentia, the first honorary degree it had given anyone since 1930. It was accepted for

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

RAF Hits Reich for 10th Night in Row; Allies Gain Air Strength in Africa; Drive on War 'Chiselers' Indicts 205

Department of Justice at work upon 1,000 complaints—Millions of dollars saved.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Department of Justice is today engaged in investigating 1,000 complaints of war fraud.

Indictments have already been obtained against 176 individuals and 29 companies and millions of dollars are being recaptured by the Government because hundreds of contracts have been forced to be renegotiated.

The War Frauds Unit of the Department is stepping up its activities and is reversing the policy which governed the Justice authorities in World War I. Then all cases were delayed until several years after the war by which time the evidence was either missing or fragmentary. Now the Department, for the first time, is prosecuting what it brands as "cheats and chiselers in our war business as their acts occur or are discovered."

Close Association

The new unit is working in close association with all the facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army, Navy and Treasury Intelligence, the Offices of Air Inspector, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, as well as the procurement agencies.

It is the purpose of the War Frauds Unit of the Department of Justice to assist the Army, Navy, and other governmental agencies engaged in the war effort in guaranteeing to armed forces the delivery of the best equipment in the world, free from all defects, and at the same time eliminating any dishonesty from the transactions. The method used is a prosecution to the limit of the law of those comparatively few dollar patriots who attempt to cheat their Government and imperil the lives of the troops.

Tom C. Clark, head of the War Frauds Unit, emphasizes that only the most flagrant abuses were ever uncovered in World War I, that although some were dug out and some money recovered, these recoveries never amounted to much. At that time, he says, war fraud did pay and when World War II broke out, the small minority of dollar saboteurs was ready to set up in business at the old stand.

It was with this background in mind that Attorney General Francis Biddle formulated the present

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Attacks on railways in Italy and its islands blocking Axis supplies for Tunisian front.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 6—The Allied air offensive against Axis positions in North Africa and southern Italy, already extremely heavy, may be expected to increase noticeably in the coming weeks. A number of airfields are now coming into service for the first time.

Despite stubborn Axis resistance—more than one-fourth of the Luftwaffe strength and nearly all Italian air strength is believed to be concentrated in this area—there is ample evidence of growing Allied air mastery.

During the past week or so the ratio of Axis losses has been mounting, indicating overstrain on pilots, machines and ground crews.

Eighth Army Ready

Likewise the Allies are now frequently able to enter specific combat areas with a substantially greater number of planes than the enemy. In fact in one or two important sectors enemy air opposition appears to have slackened.

Further, a major shift in favor of the Allies is now resulting as the air force of the British Eighth Army, which has spent the past few weeks gathering its forces, throws its full strength against the enemy.

This air arm, which has had greater experience than any other Allied force in co-operating with ground units, is now nearing the end of its period of preparation and rest.

Italian Trains Wrecked

One important but unemphasized aspect of the Allied air offensive is the substantial destruction of trains and locomotives in south Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia.

Considerable publicity has been given to the sinking of Axis shipping bound for Tunisia, yet it is estimated that no little credit for the present enemy shortage of supplies here is attributable to the interruption of Italian railroad traffic through air attacks.

It is recalled that a recent announcement from Malta told of attacks against 39 Italian trains and the damaging of 14 locomotives.

In south Italy and Sicily railroads are limited and a wreck on one line is able to tie up traffic to important ports for a substantial period of time.

Rail Bridges Vulnerable

Furthermore this part of Italy is generally mountainous, forcing the construction of many bridges which are vulnerable to certain types of air attack.

A fair number of trains have already been destroyed in Tunisia, although this factor is not so important here as on the continent, since the bulk of Axis supplies move by road.

The best Allied blow to date is the destruction several days ago of a railroad bridge at La Hencha between Sousse and Sfax. Allied bombers can be expected to keep up constant bombardment of this spot, hampering the movement of supplies between the armies of General von Arnim and Marshal Rommel.

Recent Axis setbacks in both northern and southern Tunisia, after their initial successes, are believed to indicate that the Axis has received less supplies than supposed, and that the Allies are winning the battle of supplies, although not so fast as anticipated at the beginning of the North African campaign.

New airfields coming into operation will further hamper the Axis as several will house medium

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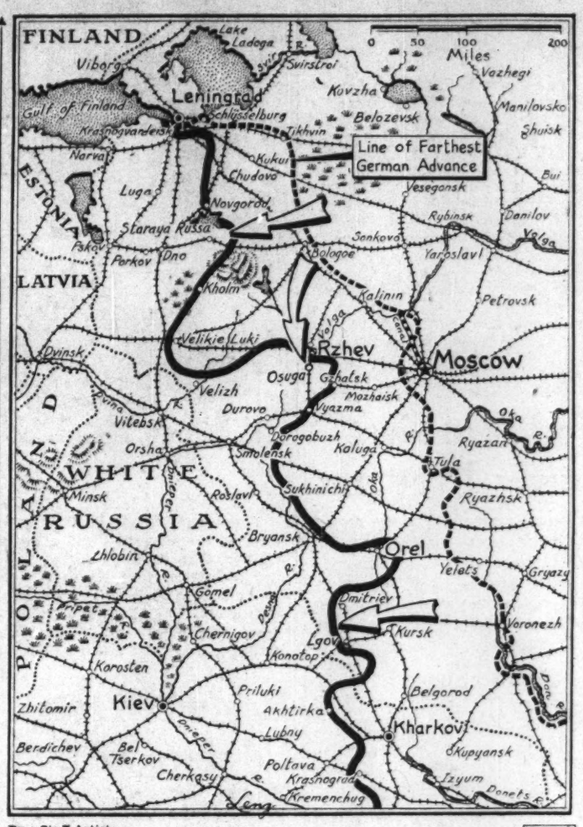

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

White arrows show main points of Russian advance. Black line is approximately the present position of the battlefront.

Russian army is pushing from Rzhev towards Vyazma — Allies gain on Tunisian front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Royal Air Force has carried out its tenth consecutive night of assaults against targets either in Germany or Nazi-held Europe. The great German industrial center of Essen, home of the Krupp armament works, appears to have borne the brunt of the latest operations, which evidently were on a fairly heavy scale, for 14 bombers failed to return.

Just how much damage is this "round-the-clock" aerial offensive doing to German war industry? An interesting hint has come from an Axis source. The Nazi-controlled Stavanger radio of Norway reported in an unguarded broadcast that 500 "special repair establishments" were being set up throughout the Reich in the electrical industry alone.

Incidentally, daylight sweeps by the RAF over the Netherlands coast have brought a portent of things to come in the aerial war. New Typhoon planes, which are still on the RAF's secret list, were in the attacking squadrons. British pilots say the Typhoons are superior in many respects to the famed Spitfires. They have proved particularly valuable in low-level offensive operations and in combating German sneak raiders, who come in low over the British coast, drop their single 500-pound bombs and disappear into the clouds without exposing themselves for more than two or three minutes.

In Russia, Red Army detachments which captured Rzhev are speeding down the railway toward Vyazma. Osuga and more than 80 other settlements in the forest area south of Rzhev have fallen to the Russians in the past 24 hours. The Russians obviously are seeking to exploit to the fullest the continuing cold weather and frozen earth in this sector. If they can capture Vyazma before the spring thaws, the powerful German bastion of Smolensk will be in serious danger.

Speculation that the Germans are planning a major attack on supply lines to Russia was aroused by two unconfirmed reports published in London that a powerful concentration of German fighting ships was being assembled near Trondheim, Norway. The German ships were said to include the 35,000-ton Tirpitz, the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst, the aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin, at least two large cruisers, and a number of destroyers.

An Associated Press correspondent who has just returned from Moscow reports that considerably more Lend-Lease aid has been reaching Russia than generally has been supposed.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia, Allied advance guards on the central front have entered Pichon, 20 miles west of the German base at Kairouan, while the British First Army, to the north, has been forced to abandon Sedjanene, 35 miles west of Bizerte, in the face of strong German attacks. Bad weather appears to be restricting operations elsewhere in Tunisia.

In the Far East, an official epilogue from Gen. Douglas MacArthur said that bits of wreckage and oil stains on the water were all that remained of the Japanese sea-borne force that sought to reach New Guinea from New Britain.

Japanese Defeat Indicates Drop in Air Force Quality

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. Navy Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The overwhelming victory achieved by Allied air power in the recent Bismarck Sea action has completely reversed the situation that enabled the Japanese to obtain their earlier sweeping victories—namely, control of the air.

Japan's initial campaign bore all the earmarks of careful planning and splendid generalship.

However, had it not been for the excellent use the Japanese made of the unsuspected air strength that Japan had assembled, Nippon's success in seizing territory far in excess of what the most avowed pessimists considered possible, would probably have been impossible.

Had the air power of the United States in the Philippines not been quickly destroyed through a combination of unfortunate circumstances and Japanese superiority in the air, Nipponese landings on Luzon would not have been effected with such clock-like precision.

The Bismarck Sea action was carried out with the gallantry that is to be expected from the superb aviators found in the Air Force of the United Sttaes and its allies. The action provides an interesting insight into the Japanese concept of strategy or perhaps the matter of "face."

Japan's last stronghold in New Guinea is hard pressed; the other garrisons on that island could not be re-enforced and were wiped out one by one. Evidently some high authority issued the edict that relief must be afforded the remaining garrisons, and the expedition was prepared.

The island of New Britain was one of Japan's first conquests. Rabaul has been converted into a first class operating base. It was there that the relief force, or at least a part of it, was assembled. It had not long been on its way when it was spotted off the north coast of the island by far ranging planes of Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney's command.

From then on it was merely a matter of assembling an air striking force of sufficient strength and throwing it against the oncoming enemy.

We do not know what the Japa-

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Empire With Waning Wings

By a Staff Artist

Conquests Outdistance Japanese Air Power

The vast extent of the Japanese Empire and its conquests, shown in black, throw light on the difficulties in which Tokyo is now involved to maintain its conquests with a deteriorating air force, as indicated in the recent defeat off New Guinea.

Congressman Pens 'Mary's Lamb' Verse In Satirical Jab at WPB Sheep Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D) of Virginia, a Virginia farmer, reported to the House yesterday what he called the latest suggestion of the War Production Board "wonder boys."

An Idaho sheep rancher, he said, applied for permission to buy canvas to build lambing pens, and the WPB gave him this answer:

"It is impossible to allow you such a large amount of canvas for the purpose of making lambing sheds. As an alternative, we suggest that you postpone your lambing season until more favorable weather."

Completely dumbfounded by this "wise and scintillating decision," Mr. Flannagan said he translated it into verse "to find out if you can get any more sense out of the decision in that form."

Mary's little lamb at last grew up
into an ewe,
And gave birth to a little lamb,
the natural thing to do.
But the little fellow's fleece,
while snow white, was
mighty thin,
And needed more protection
from the bitter cold and
wind.
So to the WPB little Mary
quickly fled,
With a plea for canvas to make
the lamb a shed.
Being short of canvas caused the
wonder boys no alarm;
They know all the answers; solve
all problems without
harm.
"Why, Mary," they replied, "your
claim is entirely without
reason,
Go tell the foolish little ewe to
change her lambing sea-
son."

Simpler Fuel Oil Rationing Pledged in Fall by Neukom

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England may expect a change in fuel oil rationing coupons next winter, with simplification of methods, but with no relaxing of the ration type of control. This was the message brought here yesterday by John G. Neukom, chief of the fuel oil rationing branch of the Office of Price Administration, on what he termed merely a "routine visit" to the New England regional OPA offices.

"It is possible," he told newsmen, "that we shall cut the number of coupons in half by making each coupon worth about two of the present units." Every effort, he said, would be toward reducing the "paper work" of rationing.

Of current interest was his announcement that an amendment, effective by about March 13, was being made to the ration regulations so that "people who have been unable to live within their present fuel oil ration, due to abnormal conditions beyond their control, will have an opportunity to come before their ration boards and apply for additional oil."

Mr. Neukom emphasized that this did not apply to persons who had merely been careless of their fuel oil. Ration boards will require proof, he explained, that there have been abnormal conditions beyond the applicant's control to account for a justified shortage.

Next year's fuel rationing plans are under consideration in Washington now, Mr. Neukom declared, with a meeting of all fuel rationing officials scheduled for next week and another of the industry advisory panel the following week.

Asked if, in the meantime, there would be a stronger emphasis than ever on conversion of heating plants from oil to coal, Mr. Neukom replied that this would all depend on the findings of a study now being made.

Mr. Neukom said that any oil coupons which a consumer has left over at the end of this year, will be to his advantage, as it will not be deducted from next year's ration.

Referring to the promised lifting of the ban on pleasure driving on the East Coast, Mr. Neukom warned that this was no indication of a plentiful stock of gasoline. It was done purely to decrease the enforcement problem and in the expectation that the public would furnish the same check upon themselves that compulsion had provided.

Likewise, he said, the increase in the value of the Period 5 coupons for fuel oil did not indicate the presence of more oil in New England. "It merely means that the season has arrived when we normally use less oil, and therefore we can permit each coupon to be worth more gallonage."

Users of coal for home heating were advised by Oscar F. Ostby, solid fuels co-ordinator, who was also present at the discussion, to contract for the entire year's supply of coal early in the summer season, but to have their supply only about half in hand by Labor Day.

In the Air:

14 British Planes Lost in Essen Raid

The failure of 14 British night bombers to return from the trip to Essen indicated that perhaps 300 planes took part in the raid.

First reports from the German Radio indicated the blows were

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Three Unions in Conflict On Hingham Yard Agency

The biggest struggle of the moment between labor unions in New England seems now swinging toward its finish at the new Hingham shipyard, which today employs 15,000 and ultimately may double that number.

A three-cornered competition has brought the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and a local independent union into rivalry for the right to represent the workers in collective bargaining.

Hearing has been set for March 18 by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board on an A. F. of L. petition for certification as sole collective bargaining agency. The petition also asks the Labor Board to inquire into whether the independent union at Hingham is a successor to the old employee representation plan at the near-by Fore River shipyard, which was disestablished several years ago by court order.

The C. I. O. shipbuilding union has also filed charges with the Labor Board that the independent is a company-assisted union. The A. F. of L. had filed similar charges but withdrew them to get quicker action on its petition.

Thus both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are attacking the independent while contesting between themselves for control.

The independent claims to be strong, as does each of the trade organizations. Both have their organizers in, and a stiff race has been going on for several months.

The older and bigger Fore River yard at Quincy is involved, for both the Fore River and the Hingham yards are operated by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and what happens in labor in either yard has its influence on the other.

The presence of an independent union at the Fore River yard has its effects on the situation at Hingham. The C. I. O. union obtained an election from the Labor Board at Fore River several years ago, and while it alone was on the ballot, the C. I. O. lost. Since then the independent has stepped up as the bargaining agency at Fore River.

Should the C. I. O. eventually win at Hingham, this would backfire on the independent at Fore River. Eventually the Labor Board will doubtless order an election held at which the workers can vote their choice.

As for the A. F. of L., it is making at Hingham its largest current bid for a New England shipyard. Most of the yards in this region are C. I. O. or independent. However, the A. F. of L. won an election last August at the Rheem shipyard at Providence, which was taken over last week by the Walsh-Keiser Company. At the time of the election the yard employed only several thousand, while now it is working 10,000. The C. I. O. recently filed a petition for an election at the yard, but the Labor Board has just notified the C. I. O. that it will not proceed with its request.

N. E. Troops' Food Is of Best And Scrupulously Prepared

If it's true that an army moves on its stomach, then the American Army should be the easiest and fastest moving army in the world, according to food figures at New England training centers.

The Army's Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Devens reports that the Army buys more of the best food than any Army on record and takes unsurpassed precautions to have it served well.

The doughboys receive a ration allowance of fruits and vegetables five times greater than that issued to Gen. George Washington's men in the Revolutionary War, says the Boston Quartermaster Depot, which co-ordinates the procurement of food for a wide area.

The present daily quota of 35 ounces, explains the Depot officials, includes potatoes, tomatoes, citrus fruits, leafy green vegetables, and canned fruits and vegetables.

In 1775, the seven-ounce ration provided no fruits and only a limited variety of vegetables.

Daily quantities of meat and milk are the same now as then, however—a pound of meat and a quart of milk. Missing from the ration list is the quart of spruce beer or cider which the Continental Army was given daily.

Although today's war has complicated the food problem through size of the Army alone, the war has at the same time forced the Army to attain record efficiency, as the Army does its part to conserve food in which there is a civilian shortage.

Practically amounting to a confession of waste in the past, officials pointed out that a soldier still is assured of the prescribed 4,200 calories a day if he wants them, but the tightening up of estimates has reduced consumption of coffee, meat, sugar, butter, tea, and other foodstuffs, "considerably."

Savings Expanding

Beginning its efficiency drive more than a year ago, the Army adopted several changes, a principal one being the establishing of some 35 market centers throughout the country for the purchase of perishable foods. Buying at them is geared so that no market is stripped of any item, pointed out Maj. Herbert S. Potter, chief of Fort Devens' personnel division.

Coffee servings for each soldier were cut from 60 to 40 times a month, with one serving a day the objective for the near future. Substituted were tea, cocoa, milk, and various kinds of popular fruit juices.

"The estimated savings brought about by the Army's coffee-consumption saving program is about 400,000 pounds a day," Major Potter asserted.

By brewing tea seven ounces to 10 gallons of water instead of seven ounces to seven gallons of water, and allowing it to steep one minute longer, a 30 per cent saving was realized.

Butter rations were reduced from nine pounds for each 100 men a day to eight pounds, including the amount used in preparing food. With each man still getting more than an ounce a day, the amount is regarded as sufficient for all requirements.

"We've done just about the same thing that the average housewife has done in conserving meat," the Major continued. "First of all, we've inaugurated the Army's counterpart of the meatless day.

"But, instead of cutting out all meat one day, we discontinued the meat in three meals served on different days. The amount of food saved is the same but the men aren't conscious of the fact that the meat has been reduced."

Each soldier gets about three ounces of sugar a day—more than the average civilian consumption—but it isn't all "sugar-bowl" sweetening, as a portion of the soldier's allotment goes into cakes, pastry, and other foods.

As with all good housewives, the Army saves all its greases and fats, except new fats, for salvage. New fats are used in cakes, pastries, and cookies.

Cans of food purchased by the Quartermaster Corps during the last fiscal year, if laid side by side, would reach more than twice around the globe at the equator.

Since the Army buys the best food available, it's up to the cooks to make it appetizing. One of the teaching experts at Devens is Staff Sergeant Eric Pritzlaff, once assistant chief steward of the National Press Club in Washington and more recently food supervisor for one of Boston's larger restaurant systems.

"It is up to us here to teach the student cooks not only the fundamentals of cooking," he says, "but to teach them how to make good soups, gravy, and coffee. This sounds like something trivial, but any one of them can ruin an otherwise good meal."

One of the latest innovations of the Quartermaster service is a morale-building ration packet soon to be issued to American troops on foreign duty. With one to be delivered to each front-line company every day, the packet includes toilet articles, candy, gum and other things sufficient to supply the daily needs of 200 men. Hard candies are being included instead of chocolates, because of uncertain climatic conditions. The toilet articles include shaving soap, brushless cream, tooth-paste, and tooth-powder.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by the Zimbler String Quartet will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

"East of Bombay," a sound film, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

The anniversary of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, first President of Czechoslovakia, will be commemorated at Boston's short-wave Station WRUL, 133 Commonwealth Avenue, with a tea and lecture by Madame Jan Papanek on "The Mission of Czechoslovakia" at 3:30 p. m. Open to the public.

John Haynes Holmes will speak on "There Can Be No Peace Unless" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

The Rev. Willard L. Sperry will lecture in King's Chapel on "The American Pattern for Church and State" at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

China's 'First Lady' Visiting Wellesley

Wellesley College and Its Distinguished Graduate

The town of Wellesley is to be honored this week end by the presence of the wife of China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mme. Chiang, who graduated from Wellesley College in 1917, will revisit her alma mater this afternoon, remaining until Monday. She will give an address tomorrow in Alumnae Auditorium, become an honorary member of Eta Chapter, Massachusetts Phi Beta Kappa, and attend vespers at Tau Zeta Epsilon, her college Society. Upper left—Wood Cottage, now torn down and replaced by Pendleton Hall, where as Mayling Soong, Mme. Chiang lived during her sophomore and junior years on the campus. Upper right—Old Tau Zeta Epsilon house, since replaced by a more modern building, as it was when the young Miss Soong spent leisure hours there with her classmates. When in her senior year she was photographed for the Class Yearbook, she looked as she does in the inset. As the world knows her today, lower left, the queenly and attractive Mme. Chiang. Wellesley College as Mme. Chiang will see it this afternoon, is shown at the lower right.

Boston Greets Mme. Chiang On Brief Stop

Continued from Page 1

Mme. Chiang by Dr. Hu Shih, then Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Mme. Chiang, in response, wrote to Miss McAfee: "Wellesley, in conferring this distinction upon one of her own daughters, has shown the intention to do more than honor the individual. The compliment is intended, in essence, for the womanhood of China. And thus I interpret it."

In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and members of the Chinese community to persuade the wife of China's Generalissimo to make at least one public appearance in Boston, Mme. Chiang could not consent.

Colorado Museum Head to Lecture

Alfred M. Bailey, Director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, will give an illustrated lecture on "Color in the Southwest" at the opening lecture in the Massachusetts Audubon Society Lecture Course, to be held in John Hancock Hall, this afternoon.

Mr. Bailey traveled to the Indian village of the Rio Grande in New Mexico and to the great meteorite crater of Arizona by plane, then to the southward through the colorful desert when the annual flowers were at the height of their bloom. Some of the most interesting birds of the region were "caught" by the photographers including the Vermilion Flycatcher, the Broad-tailed Hummingbird, and the Cactus Wren.

Motorists in India Are Urged To Equip for Charcoal Burning

World Economic Notes

To help meet the gasoline shortage in India, the Government of that country is advocating the use of equipment for burning charcoal so that each motorist may produce his own gas, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices at Boston.

The Government has appealed particularly to industrial concerns with financial resources in areas where charcoal is reasonably available to fit their vehicles with producer-gas equipment of approved design. Where charcoal is not reasonably available the industrialists are asked to do what they can to increase the supply.

The appeal was made to all vehicle owners, including those engaged in handling war supplies, in view of a tendency to regard war contracts as incontestable grounds for demanding supplies of gasoline which cannot be satisfied without affecting the general stock position.

India's Tools

Machine tool production in India has advanced rapidly since the war began, and the Government recently approved plans for further expansion. One plan provides for expenditure of about $450,000 to assist selected firms to increase production of high-grade tools. About 100 firms are now producing tools ranging from simple drills and lathes to special purpose machines for munitions works.

Saving of Waste

Government efforts to make the British people salvage-minded by pointing out the huge savings in ship tonnage possible through the saving of waste have been most successful with regard to paper. In slightly more than two years, more than 600,000 tons of waste paper have been collected in the United Kingdom. To bring into the country an equivalent amount of paper would have required 116 good-sized ships, which thus were left free to transport instead foodstuffs and munitions.

Sunflower Seed

A superior variety of sunflower which has a high oil content and yields about 800 pounds of seed an acre has been developed in Canada. Agricultural organizations have proposed that the Government collect the 240,000 pounds of seed expected from this year's plantings to increase the 1943 acreage. About 50,000 acres, yielding 5,000,000 pounds of seed, could be planted in 1943 if farmers—mostly European immigrants — could reserve some of this year's seed instead of consuming them as food.

Ships Sold

A number of British ships—two thirds of them new—have been sold at cost to Allied Governments, but remain under charter to the Minister of War Transport until after the war. The ships can be transferred to Allied registry when crews of Allied nationalities are provided. They will be paid for while on charter on the same basis as for British ships requisitioned by the Government.

Army Cooks Learn How to Serve Meats

United States Army Signal Corps

Camp Edwards School Typical of Quartermaster Activities

Soldier students in the 113th Cooks and Bakers School at Camp Edwards learn how to cut, prepare, and cook meat so that none will be wasted. Officers and experienced noncommissioned officers cover a wide range of food problems, and their advice often finds its way into tips sent home to wives and mothers by the school's "alumni." There are similar schools at Devens and other points of the First Army Command. One of the outstanding results of the school over the past year has been savings in many foods.

Victory Gardens Viewed As Almost Imperative

Victory Gardens not only will be patriotic this coming season, they will be almost imperative, Carl R. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture for Maine, has pointed out.

The rather "shocking" discovery made by many shoppers of the high point values of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices has been one of the early convincers of the need for having a war garden plot to supplement rationed foods.

Commissioner Smith added another "convincer" to the war garden theme; he declared that the Government will freeze 55 per cent of the vegetable pack for the armed forces, and for Lend-Lease. Even this figure is not guaranteeable, it may go higher, Commissioner Smith indicated. Hence, he continued, a Victory Garden not only will be patriotic but also will be a matter of self-preservation or self-protection.

Embryo gardeners from the city or highly developed suburbs may inaugurate their own Victory Garden programs by "boning up" now on sources of information regarding literature, land, seeds, fertilizers, sprays, and tools. For, in virtually all cases the new gardener will have to buy these supplies himself unless he is participating in a group project. Among the avenues a novitiate gardener could explore are the following:

Literature: The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College, Amherst, and the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. have extensive catalogues of gardening information, much of which is free. Recommended local literature for beginners is the Horticultural Society's "Vegetables for Victory," 15 cents, and Extension Service free leaflets, "The Big Six," No. 199, and "The Home Garden," No. 59.

Land: Get in touch with local Victory Garden Committee whose job it will be to list and probably assign all donated land, or the conservation secretaries of local garden clubs. Many owners of land have made portions of their estates available to garden clubs.

Seeds: Hardware, grain, and even drug stores, are planning to have display frames available shortly. If not on the mailing lists of the major seed houses, a prospective gardener will find at the library of the Massachusettts Horticultural Society, Massachusetts Avenue at Huntington Avenue, a file of practically all the major seed house catalogues.

The OPA incidentally has announced that seed peas, beans, and lentils must be obtained through the local rationing board. Extra points will be granted for seed stock.

Fertilizers: Home gardeners will be able to obtain from dealers adequate amounts of the so-called "Victory Fertilizer," based on the amount of square feet they intend to plant. However, even this "complete" fertilizer is deficient in nitrogen which is used in the manufacture of war chemicals and gunpowder. This fertilizer may be supplemented by poultry manure which is high in nitrogen content. Or animal manures may be used instead of fertilizer. Local marketing poultrymen, or dairymen who have their own herds, may be sought for manure supplies. Concentrated manures may also be obtained from reliable seed houses but their manner of use should be checked by the war gardener.

Tools: Indispensable to gardeners are the following four: a good hoe, spading fork, spade, rake, and trowel. Also useful is a good line of stout string with stakes two feet long for marking rows. Nothing is more pleasurable to the eye than a well laid out plot. A wheel hoe will also cut down labor an appreciable amount.

Sprays: Consult Federal and state leaflets on the subject. Many of the arsenical, copper, and sulphur compounds in cake or liquid form will be limited in supply. Rotenone which is made from an Asiatic root and is non-injurious to humans and animals is also limited in supply. There will be a falling back to some extent on older remedies for pests, such as nicotinous liquids and dusts, fish and petroleum oils, soap sprays and lime and borax dusts.

Birds to Aid Gardener

Birds should be enlisted to help the "victory gardener" this spring and summer, according to C. Russell Mason, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Many novice gardeners will find that not the least of their troubles in producing a bumper crop will be insects that move in even before the first green shoots push through the ground. Thousands of feathered friends stand ready to help out if they receive any encouragement, Mr. Mason said.

It is estimated there are four pairs of breeding birds to the acre, and that persons who provide food and shelter for birds can increase this number to 15 to 20 pairs. The "victory gardener" will discover that the more he increases the bird population, the freer his plants will be from insects.

"One of the common methods of attracting birds," Mr. Mason said, "is the feeding station, supplied with wild bird seed, nutmeg, peanut butter, and suet. Mixed seed drain crops, planted along the edge of a lawn also coaxes finches and sparrows into the garden."

Another method recommended by the Audubon Society official is the planting of special shrubs. He mentioned mountain ash, flowering crab, gray dogwood, viburnum, mulberry, flowering dogwood, hawthorn and honeysuckle, as shrubs that provide excellent bird food.

Not to be overlooked, either, is the bird bath, especially if there is no brook or pond nearby. And one of the most popular methods is the bird house, he added, which substitutes for the hollow limb or tree cavity.

"Most birds, if they do not nest in a bird house, choose one special variety of tree or shrub that gives them the greatest amount of protection for nesting," Mr. Mason explained. "The oriole prefers the elm tree. Climbing roses or Japanese barberry offers more shelter to the chipping sparrow. And the cat bird or thrush builds its nest in the tangled briars of the blackberry bush."

Alas, the Poor Robin —Big Snow on Way

Don't start looking for that first robin yet unless you have your snow glasses on, the weatherman warned today. His forecast was for four to six inches of snow this afternoon and tonight throughout New England, with only a bare possibility that a shift in the wind might change the snow to rain or sleet along the coastline.

Temperatures for the week end are to be lower, dropping to between 10 and 20 degrees in the interior and to about 25 degrees along the coast. For the winter sports enthusiast, the forecaster predicted an ideal week end.

Faneuil Hall Rally Planned To Snub Fish

A "United Nations Demonstration" will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Evacuation Day, March 17, as a counter attraction to the appearance of Representative Hamilton Fish in South Boston.

This was announced today by Miss Frances Sweeney, Secretary of the American Irish Defense Association, which has opposed the selection of the New York Representative who, prior to Pearl Harbor, was one of the country's leading isolationists.

The program also is planned as a rebuke to Mr. Fish who, in a speech in Congress, recently charged that the real "Cradle of American Liberty" is Newburgh, N. Y., in his Congressional District, and not Faneuil Hall, Boston.

An invitation to speak at the demonstration has been extended to Representative Will Rogers, Jr., son of the former well-known American humorist.

Negotiations for use of the hall were completed yesterday by a group representing American Defense—Harvard Group, the Committee to Defend America, and the organization of which Miss Sweeney is secretary.

'France Forever' Benefit March 21

A concert for the benefit of "France Forever" will be given by the Boston Woodwind Ensemble and Roland Hayes on Sunday, March 21, at 3:30 o'clock at New England Mutual Hall. Mrs. Louis Speyer and Mrs. John V. Spalding head the committee sponsoring the event.

Roland Hayes, who will sing two groups of songs, will be accompanied by Reginald Boardman. The members of the Ensemble who will appear at the concert are: M. M. Georges Laurent, flute; Louis Speyer, oboe; Victor Polatschek, clarinet; Raymond Allard, bassoon; Willem Valkenier, horn, and Bernard Zighera, piano. The program will include classical and modern music.

Seats may be reserved at the New England Headquarters of the Fighting French, France Forever, 126 Newbury Street.

Next Tuesday evening at a dinner meeting at the Twentieth Century Club members and guests of France Forever will hear a talk on the health situation in France by Dr. Richard Jahiel, who has recently returned from France. Two short films on the fighting French will also be shown.

Many Big Lawyers Turn Eyes Toward The Fosdick Post

The war is expected to play an important role in the nomination of a successor to the late Superior Court Justice Frederick W. Fosdick at the regular weekly meeting of the Executive Council in the State House next Wednesday.

Many experienced lawyers, who normally would not consider such an appointment in view of the reduction in income, are said to be only too ready under wartime salary shrinkages to listen to a call to the post of Justice.

On that basis, the Governor's selected list of possible nominees has reached a full dozen candidates, and the actual number of those mentioned in State House corridors for the post has passed 200.

During the past few days, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has conferred with several delegations from various county bar associations. He is considering age as well as experience. There is always a distinct possibility that the vacancy will be filled by a promotion from the ranks of district court judges.

Richard W. Hale

Richard W. Hale of Dover, who passed on yesterday, served with distinction in the fields of law, public affairs, and literature. He was senior member of the law firm of Hale & Dorr at 60 State Street. In this field he became known as a trainer of lawyers.

Mr. Hale held office as a member of the House of Representatives and was United States Commissioner for 18 years. He partook in civic affairs in his home town and in Bar Harbor, Maine, where he had a summer home.

He was vice-president and active in the Ford Hall Forum, and treasurer of the Old South Association. Mr. Hale was also secretary of the Bar Association of Boston and a member of its council.

A native of Milton, Mass., Mr. Hale was educated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, and Harvard Law School. He became a member of the bar in 1895, with the firm of Hale & Fiske. This firm later became Hale & Grinnell, then Hale, Grinnell & Swaim, and finally Hale & Dorr.

Meat Company Found Guilty In Price Violations

In the first criminal case arising from violation of the maximum price ceilings on meat, the wholesale firm of B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., headed by Benjamin Rottenberg, Brighton, president and treasurer, was found guilty in Federal Court yesterday of selling beef at prices higher than those set by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

A jury, deliberating for more than two hours, following a three-day trial, found the company guilty on 15 of the 20 counts with which they were charged, and Mr. Rottenberg guilty on 14 of 20 counts. The other counts were dismissed before the case went to the jury.

Although the Government, through United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, moved for immediate sentence, presiding Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., postponed sentence until Wednesday. He acceded to the plea of John H. Backus, defense counsel, for a stay of execution in order to file a plea based upon a recent statement of Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Snow, colder

Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon and tonight. Slightly colder with fresh winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Snow. Somewhat colder.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Slightly colder today.

Vermont: Snow and somewhat colder tonight.

High Tides At Boston

Saturday, 12:28 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:48 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Monday, 12:14 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Monday, 1:28 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

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Tax Atmosphere Clears; Parity Rift in Farm Bloc

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—An over-all view of the war drive on the home front, as viewed from Washington today, showed new light shed on the income taxes John Citizen will pay this year; disclosed a Farm Bloc disagreement which may lessen the farm-price inflationary threat; and, concerning that issue behind all issues, the fourth term, found Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania adding one more hint that the President was "available."

Taxes: The nation's 44,000,000 individual taxpayers saw a House Ways and Means subcommittee approve by unanimous vote the placement of all taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis, excepting men in the armed forces, domestic servants and farm laborers.

Carefully sidestepping the Ruml Plan and other versions, the subcommittee agreed on a formula, effective July 1, by which a 20 per cent withholding tax would be applied to all wages and salaries. This, covering both income and victory taxes, would not be an additional levy but, according to Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, would be applied to taxes due on the basis of computations to be made at the end of the year which would take into account taxes paid up to July 1 and new rates thereafter.

The controversial "forgiveness" question was tossed back to the full Ways and Means Committee to be decided later, and it was believed that this body might report more than one "forgiveness" plan to the House, thus turning over to the full House the task of making a choice. No single plan at present has majority support in the 25-member committee.

Farm: A slight improvement in prospects of Administration success in working out its anti-inflation program on the agricultural front developed when the solid bloc of farm lobbyists fighting for higher prices found themselves split on the formula for boosting parity prices.

This was disclosed when Corn Belt Congressmen suddenly began receiving "pressure mail" from their constituents urging them to vote against the Pace bill, which would write an allowance for changes in farm-labor wage rates into the parity formula, probably boosting by about $2,000,000,000 the permissible prices on farm products.

The telegrams indicated that three of the four national farm organizations backing the Pace bill, which already has the unanimous approval of the House Agriculture Committee, had turned against it. They had discovered that the measure would increase existing inequalities between various farm prices while benefiting dairy farmers almost exclusively. The disagreement leaves only the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation supporting the bill.

The other three organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange and National Council of Farm Co-operatives, have embraced instead the bill prohibiting deduction of conservation, parity and other Federal subsidies to farmers in calculating farm ceilings. That measure, approved by the 78-2 Senate vote which surprised even Farm Bloc interests last week, would be of special benefit to corn and wheat farmers since theirs are the major crops still selling below parity.

Fourth Term: Senator Guffey, often a New Deal sounding-board, kept the fourth term issue alive by telling the Senate yesterday that there is "no American tradition which says that a good American cannot serve four terms in the White House."

Reading an eulogy of the Chief Executive solemnly from a manuscript, Senator Guffey made no direct suggestion that the President seek a fourth term, but declared that "today, 10 years after Roosevelt's first inaugural, there are countless Americans, rich and poor, of every race, creed and color, bankers included, who say, 'thank God for Roosevelt.'"

There were not more than a score of senators in the chamber when Senator Guffey was speaking and there was no comment at the finish.

In the House, however, a round of applause from Republicans as well as Democrats greeted the reading of a letter from Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son, writing from North Africa, in which he made a strong plea that he and his brothers be allowed to serve and fight in the war "without being stabbed in the back for the sake of politics" by critics of their war records.

Reply to Lambertson

The letter, read by Representative Fritz G. Lanham (D) of Texas, was a stinging reply to charges by Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas that the President had had two of his sons recalled from the battlefront to positions of safety.

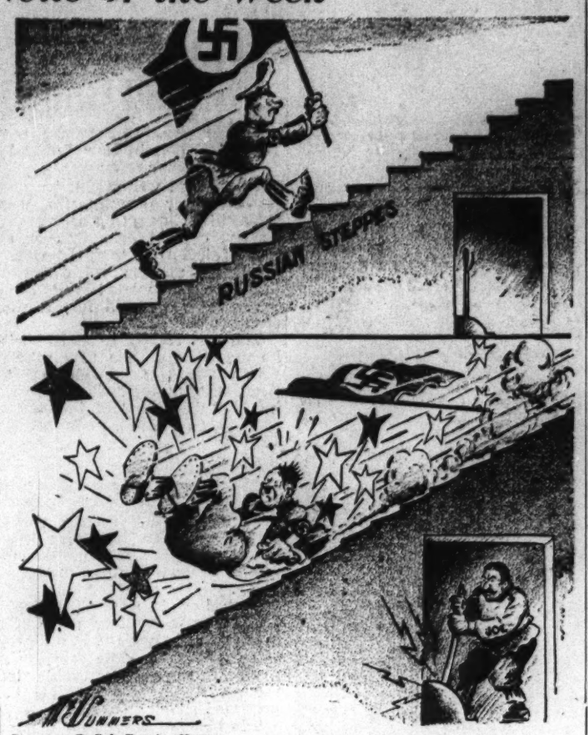
"Such criticism aimed at men who are fighting for their country strikes me as sort of unfair," Colonel Roosevelt wrote. "They can't answer back. We feel we are fighting for all America. We are not in politics."

Colonel Roosevelt, assuming that the Kansas Representative was referring to his brothers, James and John, said he happened "to know that James had insisted on carrying on, on active duty, even though he is not physically up to the strain of combat," and that John "has been fighting ever since he got in to go on foreign service." The House cheered this fighting rebuke to a kind of sniping which the vast majority of Congressmen have deplored.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

Is There a Bull Fighter in the House?



Summers, Buffalo Evening News

What Goes Up—Must Come Down!

Waacs Work Hard and Long For Full U. S. Army Status

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Congressional action making the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps part of the Army, instead of just something working "with" it, indicates that the project is no longer looked upon officially as an experiment.

To judge how fully effective this novel unit is going to prove in the war effort, though, one must visit a WAAC camp and watch the auxiliaries and officers in action. A day at Fort Des Moines, the first and largest of three such establishments, convinced this visitor of three things.

First, Congress was right in taking the Corps out of the neither-fish-nor-fowl category, and giving it place, dignity and direction. Members already in service have, according to spokesmen for units with which they are working, proved their usefulness. One administrator in the Air Forces in another section of the country told me that Waacs do much better work than men in many jobs. They're good stenographers, and they're good truck drivers.

Second, Waacs are being turned out apparently in large enough numbers to make a good big dent in the manpower needs of the armed forces. They are going out to fill all sorts of noncombatant Army jobs and thus release men for fighting.

Three Training Centers

For example, there are three of these camps, this one, one at Daytona Beach, Fla., and one at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Daytona Beach is not yet in full production, but judging from the speed with which the camp here was set up and put into operation, it won't be long.

Today at Fort Des Moines trained Waacs are being sent out into service at the rate of two companies a week. A company has usually about 150 men—pardon us, Waacs. Figure it out for yourself. It's a military secret just when they go and where they're going, but there's no harm in giving a hint as to the volume of the flow.

That's the important thing, of course, how this thing fits into the whole big war scheme. There are interesting incidental factors, though. Everybody wants to know how the Waacs live, how they eat, how they're clothed, what sort of people they are.

First, let me say with emphasis that Waacs are no sissies. There's no glamor, no romance about this business. It is a sober, rough, tough, experience, calling for patriotism, grit, patience and forbearance.

Soldierly Conduct

With a few exceptions, such as use of guns and that sort of thing, Waacs are trained precisely like soldiers. And with a few other exceptions they live like soldiers.

They wear serviceable, nonglamorous, olive-drab uniforms, And in this respect it should be mentioned, in view of some criticisms recently heard, that they are definitely not forced to wear men's overcoats—that is, except for maybe a day or so. It must be remembered that it is a little harder to find the right fit for a woman than for a man.

The job of dealing out the proper WAAC clothing takes a little longer than in the case of a soldier. And for the first day or so, during the preliminary "processing," recruits here are issued men's warm overcoats while they are waiting to get the right fit in regulation WAAC coats. It is true that groups of these recruits wearing men's overcoats, most of them of course considerably too large, provide a humorous spectacle. But the recruits don't seem to mind. As a matter of fact, one of the first things they do when issued these oversized coats is to get out their cameras and with a good deal of giggling snap one another's pictures.

After that first day or so, though, every Waac is outfitted with regulation apparel, all specially fitted, and warm.

Warm Sleeping Quarters

It might be said too, that Waacs don't sleep in unheated stables. It is true that until "processed," the recruits do sleep in large brick buildings which used to be stables in the days when Fort Des Moines was an Army cavalry post. These buildings are now completely rebuilt and fitted out as comfortable sleeping quarters. They are all well heated, I found.

That's the situation today. There were times in past months when, due to slip-up somewhere in which some clothes were sent in carload lots, all of one size, some recruits did not have their complete outfits as soon as they would have liked.

After processing, the Waacs are assigned to barracks which a soldier in many of our Army camps today would call "officers quarters." They even have concrete sidewalks along the streets in "boom town," where these new clay-block barracks are located. They are simply furnished and the Waacs live and sleep in what is, according to civilian standards, practically no privacy.

Waacs drill, and study, and work, and play in about the same proportion as soldiers, except, as we have said, they have no guns and don't go into the technical and tactical phases of warfare. They not only learn how to march, but they learn Army discipline and they learn to salute officers.

A Uniform's Effect

A uniform does something to a woman apparently, just as to a man. I watched recruits coming in at one end of the quartermaster's building, still in civilian clothes. They don't wear their Sunday best to camp, of course, because when they receive their uniforms they put their civilian clothes into a bag and send them home. But anyway, as civilians they look like, well, just like ordinary, comfortable, unregimented civilians.

Then I saw them coming out the other end in their uniforms, including Waac overcoats. Hardly the same persons. They seemed to stand more erect. They giggled less but looked brighter. They had become soldiers just going through that building.

Food? There's a subject for some books before this war's over, probably. When Fort Des Moines opened last July they thought they would have to serve "women's food" for the women, you know, salads and such things. They did for a while. Then they tried experimenting with regular soldier's food. And they almost immediately found three things. The regular soldier's food cost less, it was more nourishing, and the Waacs liked it better. Today Waacs get meat-and-potato meals. It's good, well-cooked wholesome food, in amounts as large as you want. I tried it, and I know when I say it's good food. Even to that lemon pie, crust and all.

How Old Is a Waac?

No one has figured out the average age of these Waacs yet. They may be from 21 to 44 inclusive. But on casual observation it would look as if most of them were of the in-between group, rather than of the younger group as in the Army proper. In fact, there are lots of wives and even mothers here. We noted one middle-aged "auxiliary"—that's a Waac private—strolling about with a young Army lieutenant. It turned out that it was mother and son.

While, as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said on visiting the camp just before I was there, "one gets a sense of well-ordered discipline," there's something in the air here which one doesn't find in the Army. There is more fraternization between officer and private, less snappy saluting, and there are more smiles, more familiar "how do's" between officers and "men."

Maybe that will wear off, but it is a significant thing in view of some earlier predictions to the effect that women would make the most of the opportunity to show their authority over others. It isn't like that at all, at Fort Des Moines anyway.

Mme. Chiang Asks for AEF To Bolster China's Morale

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—An American expeditionary force sent to China immediately would help unite China and show Japan that America means business, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek told a press conference here yesterday.

Though her public pleas in the past 10 days have been chiefly for airplanes, munitions, and heavy arms, Mme. Chiang added that even a small contingent of troops would inspire China's great masses in their final push on Japan, scheduled to come from the mainland of China.

More especially, she said, such a move would show Japan that America means business. In any war, she observed, there is both a military and a morale factor to be considered.

Mme. Chiang, who left New York by special railroad car this morning to spend the week end at Wellesley College, her Alma Mater, received about 100 reporters at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday for her third press conference in this country. She was introduced to the press by Dr. Hollington Tong, Chinese Vice-Minister of Information, who came to this country with her in November.

Minimizing reports of a lack of unity behind the Generalissimo in China at present, Mme. Chiang insisted that her statements in this country represent the opinion of her people, even though she did not come here as their official representative.

Cancellation of a short-wave radiocast to China of the speech Mme. Chiang delivered in her own language this week gave rise to rumors of serious division within China between the Communists and the followers of the Generalissimo.

With deep patience, Mme. Chiang explained the situation as she sees it from this far-off vantage point. In any family, she said, the nearer the relative the quicker you lose your temper with them, but once you do, it soon blows over and you forget about it. But, she added, if you lose your temper with your brother and sister and an outsider pitches in you forget about your differences.

This statement, tied in with her advocacy of an AEF for China, indicates that she thinks more military activity, temporarily at least, would unite her country more fully again.

Due Back in China

Mme. Chiang revealed during her press conference that she hopes to return to China by way of Britain, but will decide later. She also indicated that plans are under way for her to return from California by way of Ottawa late this month.

The Generalissimo's wife told reporters that when she came to this country, she had promised to be back in three months and that though this period is already up the friendliness and affection of the American people has led her to decide to visit as many places as her health will permit.

All during her stay in New York, letters and telegrams, many containing money for the Chinese, poured into Mme. Chiang's hotel suite at the rate of 2,000 a day. A reception room is filled with gift flowers.

In reply to a question about isolationists, Mme. Chiang said she had heard there were such people in this country but had yet to meet one. She chided the men reporters by asking if any of them were isolationists, adding she was sure the many women in the group were not.

Mme. Chiang refused to suggest how her Madison Square Garden plea for a peace without bitterness could be achieved. How to get all the peoples of the world working together and each nation and people to develop for the good of the whole has yet to be worked out, she said. She said she thought that China and the United States, having an identity of ideals, could work closely together and thus make a good start.

Asked to comment on the American and British triumphs in the Pacific this week, Mme. Chiang said she thought the news was wonderful, adding that the victory of any of China's allies is our common victory.

To Discuss Emancipation

On the subject of women's emancipation, Mme. Chiang indicated she probably would talk more about that in her address to Wellesley College on Sunday.

Commenting especially on the American Waacs and Waves, she said that Chinese military women do not look so smart, because they have been fighting a long time and do not have such beautiful lines and materials in their uniforms, but she hastened to add that the work they are doing has been extremely effective. She told especially of women who go with the troops to teach reading and writing to the men and to lead mass singing, which wards off homesickness and lifts morale.

Asked what part the churches can play in making a better world, Mme. Chiang repeated what she told 35 Methodist bishops who called on her at the White House last week—that the full duty of the church is not only salvation in the hereafter, but the bringing of the kingdom of God to earth now.

When asked if she had extended an invitation to Mrs. Roosevelt to visit China, Mme. Chiang laughed with the reporters, then put out her arms in an encircling gesture and said she invited "you all" to come to China.

Solidarity Urged For World Labor

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—World-wide solidarity of labor as the best guarantee for winning the war and the peace was urged March 3 by Bernardo Ibanez, head of the Chilean Confederation of Workers and a deputy in the Chilean Congress.

M. Ibanez arrived in this country Sunday to confer with labor leaders in war production centers, and with officials of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in Washington.

OPA Asks Injunctions To Halt 'Black Markets'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration yesterday sought injunctions against 76 Ohio meat dealing concerns located in 25 cities. James C. Gruener, regional OPA attorney, declared "the action, in part, constitutes OPA's answer to 'black markets' in meat."

Forty of the Federal District Court cases were brought in Cincinnati, 24 in Cleveland, eight in Columbus, and four in Toledo.

The OPA said actions filed almost simultaneously in Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., Charleston and Wheeling, W. Va., and Louisville, Ky., would bring the total for the region to more than 120.

Mr. Gruener said the actions, seeking to enjoin defendants from slaughtering any cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, or swine, resulted from widespread investigations of meat buyers, market and country auctions, packers and slaughterers.

He said some defendants are charged with failing, neglecting, and refusing to keep records.

"The Office of Price Administration is determined to stamp out all practices, willful or otherwise, which contribute to 'black market' operations, . . ." Mr. Gruener asserted.

U. S. Blamed

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—A report of the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., says that the Federal Government has made "excessive" purchases of processed foods and that this, together with hoarding by millions of private families, is responsible for the high ration point value of canned and dried foods.

Contained in the Institute's weekly digest, the report was signed by Gordon C. Corbaley, the organization's President, and was mailed yesterday to its 3,000 members.

Declaring that the Government has purchased nearly 40 per cent of the canned vegetables and fruits packed in 1942, the report also asserts that the Government bought larger quantities of canned tomatoes and probably of canned corn and string beans than its requisitioned 35 per cent. The report continues:

"Not to exceed 15 per cent of these packs, possibly 12 per cent was needed actually to supply men in our fighting forces until the autumn of 1943."

'Oppressive Orders'

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6 (AP)—Chairmen of ration boards in the Baltimore metropolitan area charged in a resolution yesterday that Office of Price Administration officials in Washington had issued "ill-considered, complicated and oppressive orders which have aroused resentment in the people."

The resolution referred specially to a story printed in yesterday's Baltimore News-Post from its Washington Bureau quoting an OPA spokesman, otherwise unidentified, as stating that the Maryland OPA had ordered "snoopers to go into the homes of the people to see how many canned goods they had."

Reuben Oppenheimer, acting head of the Maryland OPA, on March 4 announced that he had forbidden investigators to enter private homes, with or without permission, to check on canned goods supplies, after investigators earlier had obtained written permission to enter one home and had been refused entry at two others. He explained he had abandoned the check after receiving numerous complaints from citizens who had "misinterpreted our procedure."

Grocers Helped Out

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Grocers having inadequate stocks of the rationed types of canned, frozen, and dried fruits and vegetables got authority yesterday for emergency purchases of merchandise.

Either wholesale or retail grocers having such shortages may apply to the nearest state or district office of the Office of Price Administration, submit information about their March sales and inventories, and receive emergency allotments for additional purchases.

OPA explained, however, that a shortage of one or two items does not count for such emergency allotments, and grocers must be able to establish more important shortages.

University of Miami To House Navy Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—From 400 to 600 enlisted men will be sent to the University of Miami here by the United States Navy as part of its college training program.

Under the supervision of Naval officers, the enlisted men will attend the University as regular students, following the usual academic curriculum.

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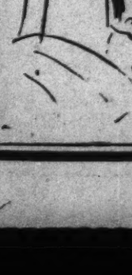

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N. E. Prepares For Six-State Defense Test

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England Home Front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

With Rhode Island having already completed its state-wide mobilization test, Vermont scheduled to hold one on March 28, and New Hampshire to conduct a similar drill on April 30, New England is well on the way to a regional-wide Civilian Defense Command Post exercise tentatively set for early July.

This was announced by Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director, First Civilian Defense Area, as he reported that Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine will shortly undergo statewide drills as their part in reaching the goal of a six-state simultaneous mobilization test.

Further call for civilian recruits to attend the War Department Civilian Protection School at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., has been made by Mr. Loughlin.

Pointing out that men and women desirous of attending the schools can make application to their state or local defense council, the regional OCD head declared that instruction at the school covered a variety of subjects including aerial bombing, aircraft warning service, explosive munitions, effects of aerial bombardment, gas identification, handling of incendiary bombs, camouflage, blackout and plant protection.

College Women's Army

In Rhode Island, activity is unusually intense. The girls of Pembroke College have organized the PAWS (Pambroke Auxiliary War Service). It is believed to be the first women's college army of its kind. Services will include assisting in the rationing program, canteen work, USO participation, knitting and sewing, caring for war workers' children, and any emergency war work that might arise.

The boys of Central Falls Trade School are turning out 75 riot sticks per week for auxiliary policemen. In a recent salvage campaign they collected 6,675 pounds of scrap. They also constructed two French Lamp guns used in night signalling, four signal flag staffs and 30 equipment boards used in code instruction.

West Warwick has instituted a procedure whereby air raid wardens attend drills at the control center in order to obtain first-hand experience that will enable them to perform their tasks more efficiently.

But Harry Freeman, Rhode Island blackout marshal, warned a mass meeting of Blackstone Valley merchants in Pawtucket that if they do not attain a successful dimout they will be faced with a permanent blackout. Providence's skyglow, he told them, was visible 25 miles at sea.

Save Rubber Tape

Because friction tape contains reclaimed rubber, one of the most critical of critical materials, the Office of Civilian Defense has communicated with motor vehicle authorities and defense councils in all dimout areas in an effort to discourage its use in obscuring headlights. Black paint or approved masks are recommended in its place.

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DON'T MISS IT!

School Children Admire Mural

By a Staff Photographer

Hoffbauer Works Unveiled in N. E. Mutual Lobby

Boston school children admiring the mural paintings by Charles Hoffbauer recently unveiled on the lobby walls of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. The one which has arrested their attention is the picture commemorating the reading on July 18, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House in Boston.

Vegetable Garden Course Announced

A practical two-weeks course in Vegetable Gardening for war time needs will be offered again this year by the Lowthorpe School in Groton, Mass., with classes scheduled to start Monday, April 19 and continue through Friday, April 30.

A series of lectures and demonstrations will be given by Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor and William H. Coles whose courses given during the past two years in Boston, Worcester, and Groton have been attended by hundreds of individuals wanting first-hand information on how to plan and plant their War Gardens. The Lowthorpe's Model War Garden—planned for the purpose of instruction—will serve as the laboratory for the course. Each student, during the two-week period, will make a plan of his or her own vegetable garden.

Practical work will include sowing of seeds, setting out young plants, setting up portable frames, care of small fruits, sowing seeds in greenhouses and cold frames for late planting and canning.

War Offices Set Up Rating Appeal Board

War Activities in New England

To improve war production and prevent labor disputes, the War Department has set up a Board of Review on Efficiency Ratings at the Watertown Arsenal, where employees may appeal direct if they feel their work has not been fairly rated or paid for, it was disclosed today.

The opportunity to appeal will be available on the new ratings which are to be announced to Arsenal "per annum" employees by May 30, covering the period from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

Aid Soldiers

Orders for 120,000 new-type waterproof match-boxes with a protected striking surface and a compass in the top have been placed by the Boston Quartermaster Depot, it was announced today.

Each box is a small cylinder about four inches long made of a plastic, and holds 15 ordinary wooden matches. The compass is mounted in the removable top section, which also conceals the protected striking surface.

The box is intended for platoon leaders, parachutists, and fliers, to help solve two of the soldier's biggest problems in unfamiliar territory—how to get a fire lighted and how to get his bearings.

Wins Eagles

In announcing the recent promotion of Col. Francis Joseph Magee of Waban, who was advanced from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the Signal Corps pointed out that he is the only Reserve Officer on record who is an alumnus both of the Military Academy at West Point and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

While attending M. I. T. in 1918, he had enlisted in the Army, and after his discharge he entered West Point, graduating in 1921. He resigned from the Army in 1922, and became a reserve officer. For 15 years he was a civil engineer for the State Department of Public Works and for four years was a communication engineer.

He has attended the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., the Tank School at Camp Meade, Md., the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

On Dec. 5, 1940, he was ordered back into active service and detailed to the General Staff Corps.

Waacs Arrive

Camp Edwards today was busy making the first company of Waacs feel at home following the arrival of 192 women yesterday. They were met by an Army band, which escorted them from the troop train to their barracks.

Regional Agents to Aid Seafood Supplies

In an effort to relieve war-established problems which have threatened to reduce seafood production in the face of the greatest demand for seafoods and fishery products in history, 11 regional representatives of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries were named yesterday by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Deputy Co-ordinator.

The new area representatives will work directly with the fisheries industry, and will deal with such particularly pressing problems as manpower, vessels removed from production and taken over by the armed services, security restrictions which have removed or limited the use of many of the best fishing areas, priorities for repair and replacement of equipment and gear, and food rationing for fishing boats.

The representatives also will help the industry in reaching agreements looking toward the more efficient use of equipment and manpower now available, and in the exploitation of little-used varieties of fish.

Among the area representatives are: William C. Herrington of Boston, who will represent Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and William C. Neville of New York City, whose area includes New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Local representatives, working under the direction of the area representatives, will be placed in each of the most important fishing districts shortly, Mr. Gabrielson said.

Less Restriction

BANGOR, Maine, March 6 (AP)—Maurice Brenner, lend-lease authority from Washington, told canners and packers of the Maine fisheries industry here yesterday that during 1943 they may ship their products to civilian markets without the formality of a Government release after they have first filled their Government quotas.

Last year, it was necessary to obtain releases on canned products before shipment to civilian markets. Mr. Brenner told the packers that the 1943 quotas have not been set but said that they "may expect to sell to lend-lease practically the same amounts as last year." He added that if the quotas are revised "they probably will be downward."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 5
2,000 gallons	1,485
1,500 gallons	1,113¾
1,000 gallons	742½
500 gallons	371¼

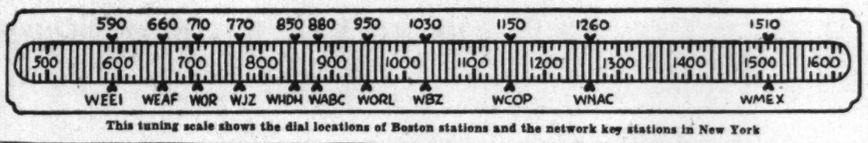
First Word Heard From Missionaries

The American Board of Foreign Missions has received the first word, since April 3, 1942, reporting the whereabouts of all Congregational missionaries in the Philippine Islands. The word came through the Japanese Red Cross and the American Red Cross by the Rev. Edward L. Nolting of Lexington, Missouri, now interned in Manila with his wife.

All American Board missionaries in Manila, Baguio, and Dabao were reported well.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today	News Service	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Jim Ameche	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	"Uncle Sam": drama	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Red Cross Time	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books"; speakers	Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "Aida"; Zinka Milanov; Giovanni Martinelli; Lansing	Roy Shield's Company	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15			Roy Shield's Company	"Boston's Future": talks	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Negro Press—Special Edition; speakers;		Roy Shield's Company	Mutual Goes Calling	Featherneck Parade
2:45			'The Family at War': dr.	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	guest artists Juano Hernandez, narr't'r	Hatfield; Bruna Castagna; Norman Cordon; Richard Bonelli; Frances Greer; Wilfred	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15			Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii.		News; Lyrics by Liza;	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii.		dance orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	Pelletier, conductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
4:15	Report from London	Metropolitan Opera:	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	Verdi's "Aida"	Army-Navy "E" Award	Sports program	Dinah Shore, songs
4:45	We Stand; Music	Metropolitan Opera	Army-Navy "E" Award	Sports program	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:30	conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Harry James' Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Concert Strings	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15	Talk; Song Shop	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Service Inductions	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Alec Templeton: Music	Musical Interlude	Taxes; Mus. Rendezvous	Henry Musette's Orch.
6:45	Perry Como, songs	"Music Just for You"	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	"This Is My Story": dr.	'Day of Reckoning': dra-	"My People": drama;	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	matic trial of dictators	music; speaker	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Dick Powell, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	"Uncle Sam": drama	dramatization: guests	Award to Fulton Lewis	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit: quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.,	comedy serial	London; variety show	Victor Herbert's Music
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky,	'Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	conductor	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Boston Symphony Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Rach-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody: Hoosiers	Clair; Mario Berini	maninoff's Concerto 22
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	R. Slater; Laurette Fill-	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestras; songs	comedy quiz	brandt; orch.; speaker	Classical Album; Har-
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	Sports; Cap. Rickenb'k'r	John B. Hughes, news	vard-Yale hockey game
10:15	Soldiers With	Waltz Time	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Hockey game; News
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	Waltz Time	National Symphony Or.	Wagon": dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Korn Kobblers: music	Dance Time	Musical Roundup	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:00	News; Major Eliot,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Joe Sud-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30	dy's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Eyes-Ears of Air Force'	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Services from The Moth-
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies:	Service from Temple	er Church, The First
11:15	Church: speaker	Services: speaker	orchestra	Israel: speaker	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Temple	entist, in Boston,
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Israel: speaker	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon",	Reviewing Stand: "Can	News report
12:15	Cavalry'm'n in Act'n	Weekly War Journal	Concert Orchestra	Small Business Survive"	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air.	lin; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Caesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30	Victory Book Drive	Cavalcade of Song	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek,	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopnagle Quin	Cavalcade of Song	from Wellesley College	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Univ. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table: "Taxes"	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow" dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	Moylan Sisters, songs	Reports on Rationing	"This Is Fort Dix":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	John Barbirolli,	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Tom Slater, m. c.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor	Boston University Ver-	Service Inductions	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:	per; speakers; chorus	Musical Interlude	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	John Barbirolli,	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	conductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies": Ra-	Young People's Church	Olympics - Philadelphia
4:45	Orchestra; guests	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speaker	Falcons hockey game
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	"Where Do We Stand?":	NBC Symphony Orches-	Armed Forces Red Cross	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Beems	J. Gunther, J. Vandere'k	tra; Leopold Stokowski,	Salute: interviews; or.	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	News Service
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ditions: W. Pelletier	comedy drama	News Service	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	George Burns; Gracie	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15	People's Platform	Sportcast	Allen; Whiteman's Or.	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30	Mile. Kiki Kids":	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Quiz Pio-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Stars-Stripes in Britain;
7:45	Smith; Lt. Schwab	ley, m. c.	Rito's Orchestra		reports on activities
8:00	Transatlantic Call:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People"	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: "Equal Rights	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family"	Amendment"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.:	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	orchestra; guest	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	U S Army Recruiting
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	"Song Spinners"	Service
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour": John	"What's My Name": quiz	John Stanley, comments	Gilbert and Sullivan
10:45	the Gun": drama	J. Anthony, director	show; with J. A. Francis	"Melody Hall": orchestra	Operetta
11:00	News; Larry Lesueur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:15	"Your Income Tax"	"S i n . . . Productions":	Dean Searchinger; news.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orch.
11:30	"Lest We Forget"	drama	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	American Two-Way Tlks	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Consa
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cunboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Lester Huff and Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Margaret
1:45	"The O'Neills": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Woman": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Leo Litwin, piano	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'Hitler's Children'; forum	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots: "Post	Margaret Janis, songs	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:30	The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Nobody's Children"	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	drama	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
5:00	"Dauntless Dutch"	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Folks Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Capt. Kirkoven	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Mary Small, songs	News Highlights	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories; Taxes
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	"This Is My Story": dr.	Music; Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Art Kassel's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Calling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Or.	News of the World	Who, Me? Yank Starlets	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Red Cross Drama	"The Magic Carpet":	"How About It, Girls"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	drama	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": uis.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Bob Crosby, Show Case
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Mary Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": drama
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	Made to Order
9:00	Theater: Paulette	"Counterspy": espionage	"Great Artists": Law-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:15	Goddard, Ray Mil-	drama	rence Tibbett, orch.	News Service	Symphony No. 1
9:30	land in "Reap the	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:45	Wild Wind"	Dance orchestra: Talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Symphony No. 1: Olym-
10:00	Guild: C. Laughton,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	pics-Philadelphia Fal-
10:15	Stand By for Act'n	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	cons hockey game; News
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information, Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	News; News summ'ry	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dick Rogers Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	"Hot Copy": newspaper	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	drama	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News

Lottery Found In N. E. Area; Jury Indicts 8

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment yesterday charging eight persons with conspiracy in an interstate lottery which the Government alleged was operated in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and took in $25,000 to $50,000 weekly.

The indictment alleged the lottery was carried on, with the payoff being based on the U. S. Treasury balance, from a headquarters in Cambridge, Mass., with tickets printed in Melrose, Mass.

Those charged with conspiracy were Joseph W. Sousa, Boston; described in the indictment as the head of the operation; Fred Coulman, Boston; Arthur L. Eaton, Sr., Attleboro, Mass.; Ephtherois H. Theofilis, also of Attleboro; Orlie Fullerton, Melrose; Mamie Alice Steeves, also of Melrose; Peggy Murphy, Malden, Mass., and Albert Eccles, Tiverton, R. I.

The indictment, estimating the amount of the weekly take, alleged the lottery had been carried from Dec. 1, 1941, until recently in Attleboro, Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Malden and Melrose, Mass., and Providence, Cranston, Pawtucket and Tiverton, R. I.

Federal agents assigned to the case made arrests recently in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The indictment alleged that Mr. Sousa and Mr. Coulman from headquarters in Cambridge flashed figures for the payoff to agents; that Mr. Eaton and Mr. Theofilis transported tickets to agents in Rhode Island, and that the tickets were printed in Melrose, with Mr. Fullerton in charge and the women operating the printing machinery and distributing the tickets to agents who called for them in person. Mr. Eccles was the Tiverton agent, the indictment charged, and distributed tickets there and in Fall River.

Royalston Gets Pump

Fire-fighting equipment that includes a 500-gallon trailer pump and 1,500 feet of hose has been lent to the Town of Royalston, Mass., by the regional Office of Civilian Defense to take the place of apparatus recently destroyed when flames swept the town's firehouse. Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin and Royalston selectmen worked out plans to use the O. C. D. equipment until other apparatus is supplied.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Killers," "The Doodlers," "Hello, Out There," presented by the Lolamy Theater. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Il Trovatore," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 8:15. Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—"La Tosca," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"La Traviata," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Artur Schnabel, pianist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Room—Thirteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Zimbler String Quartet. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whelan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:20, 4:35, 7:50.

Exeter—"Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Going With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1, 4:28, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:20. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.

Majestic—"Fantasia," 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News. 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

Normandie—"Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 2:33, 6, 8:40. "Saludos Amigos." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10,

Women's Activities: D. A. R. Juniors

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War work was disclosed today as the major preoccupation of Junior D. A. R. groups in Massachusetts during the past year. Reports read at the Seventh Annual Assembly of the Massachusetts Junior Daughters of the American Revolution described various types of war service from filling cookie jars for soldiers and sailors to purchasing X-ray machines for use on United Nations battle fronts.

Guests of honor at this afternoon's meeting at the Hotel Kenmore included Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent of the D. A. R., who brought greetings from the senior organization; Mrs. George M. Moore, State Registrar, and Mrs. Willard F. Richards, National Chairman of the 1943 Junior Assembly to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in April. Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, presided.

Raise Funds for Machines

Miss Dorcas Bailey of Winthrop, State Chairman of the national junior project to raise money for the purchase of the foreign-body-locator machines, told of the need for these machines. She has girls representing 13 Junior D. A. R. groups on her committee. Sponsoring lectures and other programs is their chief means of raising funds, she reported.

The Juniors' work in behalf of servicemen was outlined by Miss Virginia Thomas of Brookline. She has charge, for instance, of providing girls to serve in the checkrooms of several Boston servicemen's clubs. Over the week end they work in four-hour shifts.

It is also up to Miss Thomas to see that the D. A. R. cookie jar is kept filled at the Buddies Club on the Common. The different Junior groups take turns providing the contents, all of which must be strictly homemade. Until today the actual jar has been one that happened to be there, but henceforth the girls will have their own. Mrs. Richards presented it today—a regular, old-fashioned stone crock, neatly lettered "Junior D. A. R. Cookie Jar."

Individual Activities

Other reports indicated that many members are doing individual war work, and several have joined the Waacs and the Waves. In addition to their war work, however, the Juniors are continuing their three yearly $100 scholarships for southern mountain schools, their work for crippled children, and their sponsorship of good citizenship girls in schools.

Following the annual reports by the Juniors, Joel W. Eastman, a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, spoke on the role patriotic women are playing in the national war problem.

Among the other officials attending the meeting were Miss Olive Webster, National Chairman of the Junior D. A. R. Motor Service, and Mrs. Shirley Wyatt Bartlett, Junior State President of the Massachusetts Society, Children of the American Revolution.

By a Staff Photographer

Junior D. A. R. Leaders

Members of the Massachusetts Junior Daughters of the American Revolution, which held its Seventh Annual Assembly at the Hotel Kenmore this afternoon. Left to right—Mrs. Willard F. Richards of West Newton, National Chairman of the 1943 Junior Assembly; Miss Dorcas Bailey of Marblehead, State Chairman of the National Junior War Project; Miss Virginia Thomas of Brookline, who has charge of co-operation with servicemen's clubs.

Call to Hail Czechslovakia

Urging citizens of Massachusetts to observe tomorrow, Sunday, March 7, as Czechoslovak Day, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued the following statement:

"In the short span of a score of years, a newly reborn country—the Republic of Czechoslovakia—brought proof that it is possible, even in the turmoil of our times, to build up a state, just to all, where there is no discrimination of race, nationality, creed, or social rank. The Czechoslovak Republic became a bastion of freedom and democracy even during most difficult times, until the day of its sacrifice, so that peace might have been preserved to others.

"The man whose vision and foresight brought democratic ideals into being in that country, was a professor in the almost six-centuries-old Charles University (now closed by the Germans)—Thomas Garrigue Masaryk—the liberator of his people and the founder of its democratic form of government. On Sunday, March 7, the people of that democracy are honoring the birthday of its first President, who, even in death, is leading his people by the strength of his spirit through the darkest years of their country's history.

"We, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have ties with this democratic people of Czechoslovakia. Not only are many of its citizens and their descendants residents of our cities and towns, but we are in touch with them also on radio's short waves. Boston, whose station they are listening to at risk of their lives, means to them democracy, the American democracy which helped to create their freedom after the last war and which gives them each day from Boston the hope that their freedom will be returned to them after this war.

"Therefore, bearing in mind the struggle of the Czechoslovak people, oppressed as they were never before in their history, and remembering that the spirit of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk is strengthening them in their resistance and persistance to hold out, I ask the people of Massachusetts to observe Sunday, March 7, as Czechoslovak Day in our Commonwealth."

The Symphony Concert

By L. A. Sloper

After the excitements of last week, with its new Roy Harris symphony and the "Internationale," it was not surprising that there should be a sense of letdown in Dr. Koussevitzky's program for this week, which consists of Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor, op. 6, no. 10; Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite.

This sense was aggravated yesterday by the fact that the conductor was in one of his most perverse moods during the first half of the program, which included the Handel and Beethoven numbers. Slow movements, it seemed, had never been so slow before, nor contrasts of tempo and dynamics so violent.

All this was magnificent, so far as it was regarded as a display of virtuosity on the part of the conductor and of the orchestra; but it was not the music that had been indited by Handel and Beethoven. Handel took on a Tchaikovskyan air, and Beethoven became a medium for a display of interpretative vagaries.

The extravagances which Dr. Koussvitzky sometimes permits himself are appropriate enough to a work like Rimsky's "Schéhérazade" Suite, which is a fairy tale, full of sound and color. But with the classic masters, such methods are out of place. They make us marvel at the capacities of the orchestra, but they leave Handel and Beethoven out of the picture.

The orchestra will be away next week. The following week, Mr. Burgin will conduct in Cambridge and Boston a program which will contain Dukelsky's new Violin Concerto, for first performance, and the first part of Mahler's Symphony No. 3, for the first time hereabouts.

Licensing Board Says No Barmaids

Boston will have no women bartenders.

With that terse, conclusive statement last night, the Boston Licensing Board put to silence rumors disturbing to many civic groups throughout the city. The Board not only frowned upon the idea but refused to think of women bartenders in terms other than fantastic.

That there are women barmaids in other cities of the nation will have no influence whatever upon the decisions of the local Board, it was said. Despite the opposition of the Board, however, it was reported in many circles that barmaids are being trained behind the scenes of several local establishments preparatory to what they hope will be a favorable decision for them on the employment of barmaids.

Gun Firing Practice

Antiaircraft practice firing by the United States Army is to be conducted in the vicinity of Nauset Beach lighthouse between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. from March 10 to 31, inclusive, weather and other conditions permitting, according to a warning to mariners issued by Capt. W. N. Derby, district Coast Guard officer, First Naval District, reecntly The danger area lies between Cape Cod lighthouse and Nauset Beach lighthouse, for a distance of 20,000 yards.

Charles Grant Long

Maj. Gen. Charles Grant Long, who passed on at his home on School Street, South Dartmouth, last night, was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, served on many fronts with the Marines during the World War I, and saw action in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the first World War he was in command of the advanced base school in Philadelphia. He retired from active service in 1921.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

Mayfair's Counsel Tells of Bank Loan

Financial status of Michael Redstone, owner of the Club Mayfair, was aired yesterday in a public hearing before the Boston Licensing Commission, called to consider the granting of an extension of an entertainment permit to the night club.

Edwin D. Gallagher, counsel for the club, testified that Mr. Redstone had borrowed $30,000 from a Boston bank as compared with a total of $21,000 borrowed from Dr. Harry Sagansky.

Chairman Mary E. Driscoll of the Licensing Board commented that this evidence changed the picture a "little bit." She said that the Board had been under the impression that only the money of Dr. Sagansky, now serving a House of Correction sentence for operating a lottery, was being used in the club operations.

The Licensing Board, she added, is trying to determine whether the owner of the club is suitable to hold both food and liquor, and entertainment permits.

The case was taken under advisement and decision reserved.

Garden Events

Third of a series of three gardening meetings arranged by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Victory Garden Committee, in conjunction with the Advertising Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, March 10, Georgian Room, Statler Hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Victory Garden meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, Tuesday, March 16, Georgian Room, Statler Hotel, 12:15 p. m. Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, will speak on "Victory Gardens for 1943."

A practical two-week course on "Vegetable Gardens for Wartime Needs," at Lowthorpe School, Groton, Mass., April 19-30, beginning 10 a. m. Course fee, $10. Applicants will be accepted by day and in residence.

Absenteeism's Keenest Foe Seen in Labor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 6 (AP)—The United States Labor Department's Administrator of the Wage and Hour public contractors division last night said he knew of no group fighting absenteeism from war plants "so hard or so effectively as the labor unions themselves."

L. Metcalfe Walling, the Administrator, said in an address prepared for delivery before a joint labor-industry meeting:

"Wherever good records are kept—and you would be surprised to know how few real records there are on a subject so vigorously discussed—you are likely to find that the great bulk of absences for unnecessary personal reasons is confined to a relatively few members of the working force.

"Those are the people to put the pressure on. Social pressure, union pressure, management pressure and, if necessary, Draft Board pressure."

Mr. Walling, quoting from a speech delivered by Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker before the New York Legislature Feb. 22, although not mentioning the World War I hero by name, said:

"I want to take up here just one misrepresentation of the Fair Labor Standards Act that was made in a recent speech before the New York State Legislature in Albany.

"I have the honor and duty of administering the Act and I have the duty to scotch this misrepresentation here and now.

"The statement was made that 'experience has proved that manufacturers in many industries who are operating on the incentive plan are showing an increase in production per manpower hour of a least 33⅓ per cent over those operating under the Wage and Hour Law.'

"There then followed a calculation with some astronomical figures intended to indicate how this would free so and so many workers. Now this is pure hokum. The fact is that thousands upon thousands of employers use incentive plans under the Act and there is nothing whatever in the Act that stops the use of incentive plans."

After reading newspapers, Mr. Walling said, it "sometimes seems to me as if a good many of them feel as if all our toil so far on the home front had been a flat failure.

"I see denunciations of American labor. I sometimes see denunciation of American management. Now I say to you that neither of these furthers better production."

English Musician To Present Waban Club's Lectures

A feature on the calendar of the Waban Woman's Club these next two weeks will be the lectures presented under the auspices of the Club's music department by Stanley Chapple, distinguished English conductor. The first will be given at 10 a. m. on March 9 and the second at the same hour Tuesday, March 16, at the Waban Neighborhood Clubhouse on Beacon Street.

Mr. Chapple will discuss the overture and tone poem in his first lecture, illustrating the former with Brahms' Academic Festival Overture and Beethoven's "Leonora" No. 3, and the latter with "Till Eulenspiegel," by Strauss. His second lecture will be devoted to the symphony with Beethoven's second symphony and Sibelius' second symphony used as illustration.

Mr. Chapple is now director of chorus, opera, and orchestra at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, and in the summer is Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's assistant at the Berkshire Music Center. He was guest conductor of the St. Louis Little Symphony in 1941-42 and will be guest conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington this year.

Mrs. Carlyle W. Morgan, chairman of the Music Department of the Club, is in charge of the two lectures there.

First in New Museum Exhibits

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Room in Holland of Seventeenth Century

First room in Arts of Our Allies series at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Dutch interior emphasizing 17th century—open to public until April 11.

Allies' Arts to Be Displayed

Arts of the United States' Allies will be shown in special exhibitions at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, beginning this week with one which originates in Holland. A period room, with a home atmosphere, will be the form each display will take.

The first room emphasizes the seventeenth century. It includes two famous portraits by Rembrandt, "A Man in a Black Hat," and "A Lady with a Gold Chain"; three fine Delft vases atop a carved cupboard, drawings by contemporary Dutch artists, pottery, silver and various other furniture and furnishings.

Near the window stands a virginal such as might have been used in an Amsterdam home of the seventeenth century. It was made by Andreas Ruckers the Elder, in Antwerp, in 1610. A set of prints includes two etchings by Rembrandt, and works of Albert Cuyp, Jan de Bray, Gerard Terborch, Adam Elsheimer, Abraham Rademaker and Nicolaas Maes.

Beginning on March 7, the Museum will be open from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. instead of from 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. There will be no change in weekday hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. through Saturday. As usual, the Museum will close on Mondays.

An octet from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Arthur Fiedler conducting, will present the free Victory Concert for servicemen and women at the Museum on Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 4 o'clock. They will play the Octet in F Major, Opus 166, by Schubert. All artists will donate their services.

Calendar of Women's Events

Sunday

Professional Women's Club—Miss Bertha Barnes, Chairman of Clubroom Activities Programs, will present Dorothy Harding Fuller in "Behind the Scenes in Radio and Theater." Music by Celia Eames, soprano, accompanied by Constance Whitcomb. Hotel Statler, 3:30 p. m.

Choral Society, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs—To give concert of early and modern music at Boston Public Library lecture hall, 3 p. m.

Monday

Concord Woman's Club—Laurence B. Fletcher, of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, to give illustrated lecture on "The Life History and Migration of the Humming Bird." Unitarian Church Vestry, 2 p. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—Beacon Hill Group meets at home of Mrs. Harold Davie 35 West Cedar Street, 3 p. m. Mrs. Moses Lurie, Vice-President of the State League, speaker, "Rationing Versus Inflation."

Hyperion Club of Somerville—Presidents' Day. Guest speakers: Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation; Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Past President; and Mrs. Charles C. Kolster, Seventh District Director. Mrs. Edgar Sewall will present Musical Art Trio of Boston. Unitarian Hall, 2 p. m.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Legislative Committee, Mrs. Warren C. Whitman, Chairman, will present sketch, "The Gals Go to Town," dealing with question of jury service for women. Chairman of Legislation Committees in Eighth District to be guests, Mrs. Clifton S. Hall, President, will preside at business meeting, 2 p. m. Dessert, 1:30. Fortnightly Hall.

Boston Ruskin Club—Miss Gladys R. Holmes, Secretary of National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, speaker, "The Achievement of a Century in Eighth District to Race in America." Public Library lecture hall, 3 p. m. Public invited, Business meeting, 2:30.

Brookline Woman's Club—Literature Day. Mrs. Francis A. Niccols, Chairman, Thornton Burgess, speaker, "Along Nature's Trail." Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Dinner meeting. Twentieth Century Club, 6 p. m. Mrs. Marion Rudkin, speaker, "Candles of Understanding." Solos by Mrs. Clarence C. Beasley, accompanied by Mrs. Norman Corwin. Mildred Civan, R. N., Chairman of Health and Conservation, in charge of program.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Program Conference. Hostess: Community Service Club of West Newton. Guests: Presidents and program chairmen of the clubs of the Twelfth District. Second Church Parish House, West Newton, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Warren and Prescott Chapter at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 3 p. m. Miss Amy M. Sacker, speaker, "The Red Cross Since Pearl Harbor." Hostesses: Miss Grace Greenleaf Hiler, Honorary Regent; Mrs. Henry H. Freeman, Recording Secretary, and Miss Mary F. Hooper. Lucy Jackson Chapter at Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 p. m. Mrs. Albion D. Wilde, speaker, "Old Bookmarks and Valentines." Mrs. John P. Holmes will serve Norwegian tea. Old South Chapter at Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Lila D. Warren, State President of the W. C. T. U., will tell of work of Y. W. C. A. in alleviating conditions near Army camps and defense plants.

Tuesday

Lawrence Woman's Club—American Home Day, at Y. W. C. A. Morning Session, 10 a. m. Speakers: Miss Ruth McIntire, "Family Fun at Home"; Miss Mary Timmins, "Genteel Behavior." Exhibition of old boxes, bags, and reticules by club members. Luncheon in Houghton Hall. Afternoon session, 2:15. Music by Sybel Capwell, xylophone soloist. Speaker: Frank Weston Barber, "Our Richest Heritage."

Quincy Woman's Club—Literature Day. Surprise program conducted by Mrs. William H. Doble. Members taking part will be Mrs. Charles G. Berger, Mrs. Henry M. Faxon, Mrs. Galen W. Hill, Mrs. John L. Mahoney. Clubhouse, 1 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Observance of "Our American Day." Entertainment by club chorus conducted by Mrs. James B. McHale, Jr., who is Chairman of the afternoon. Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Professional Women's Club — Monthly business meeting, in Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 7:30 p. m., followed by dramatic program by Marjorie Keith Stackhouse. Jerry Seigler, piano accordianist, and now Seaman Second Class, will be guest artist.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Mrs. John W. Gardner will present George L. Curtis, who will entertain with pictures, and Mrs. S. James Cann, who will speak on "A Backward Look With James Whitcomb Riley." Clubhouse, 1 p. m. Mrs. W. H. J. Kenney, hostess.

Music Lovers' Club — Junior Concert, Charter Room, New England Mutual Building, 11 a. m. Bouillon served at 10:15.

Sharon Fortnightly Club — Norman D. Valentine, speaker, "The F. B. I. and National Defense." Hostesses: Mrs. Harold A. Clark and Mrs. Louis A. Lincoln. High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Open meeting. Mme. Irakly Toumanoff will speak on "Russia." Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m. Tea following at Loring-Greenough House in charge of Mrs. Calvin Faunce.

France Forever—Dinner meeting at 20th Century Club, 7 p. m. Dr. Richard Jahiel, speaker. Two film on the "Fighting French."

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Mrs. Edith Thomas Cooley will give illustrated lecture on "Glass, Old and New." Highland Hall, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Hannah Goddard Chapter at home of Mrs. Sidney L. Morrison, 2:45 p. m. Annual guest day with dramatic reading by Miss Emily F. Brown. Old South Chapter giving card party at 2 p. m. in Room 37, Wadsworth Building of Hotel Kenmore. Hostesses, Marion U. Mansur, Daisy Adams Titus.

Lynn Woman's Club—American Home Day. Mrs. Henry Haddock, chairman. Clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club — American Home Day in vestry of Highlands Congregational Church, under direction of Mrs. Newman A. Rollins. There will be a "Parade of Brides," accompanied by music by the Glee Club. Speakers: Miss Hess of Penn Florist Company, "Flower Arrangement"; Mrs. Robertson of R. H. Stearns, "Your Table and Its Setting." Luncheon, 12:45. Louise Dyer Harris will speak on "Hilarity Begins at Home" during afternoon session. Music by Earl Weidner, Jr., violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Earl Weidner.

Presidents' Club of Massachusetts — Musicale at Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Artists: Miss Helen Bedford, harpist; Miss Anecita Shea, soprano; Mrs. Mina del Castillo, pianist.

Harvard Dames — Regular meeting at Phillips Brooks House, 2 p. m. Viennese songs by Elizabeth Gerold Spitzer, concert and opera singer, formerly of Vienna, now a member of the club. She will be accompanied by Hans Nathan.

D. A. R. Old Colony Chapter at home of Mrs. Seth Sprague, Lafayette Avenue, Hingham. Speaker: Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent. Johanna Aspinwall Chapter at the Chilton Club, 192 Commonwealth Avenue, as guests of Miss Clara Endicott Sears. Board meeting, 2 p. m. Regular meeting 2:30, with Regent Harriett Warner Baxter presiding. Program at 3 p. m. includes talk by the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, "Post News About the War." New song by Miss Sears with music by Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian will be sung by Virginia Sadler. Tea, 4:30.

Dedham Woman's Club—Fiftieth Anniversary and Presidents' Day. Pageant entitled "Passing of Fifty Years" arranged by Mrs. H. G. Austin and presented by Dramatic Committee, 2:30 p. m. Reception, 2 p. m., Allin Congregational Church.

Thursday

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Monthly meeting of Blind Circle, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30 p. m.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Opening of exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Paxton at Clubhouse Gallery, 2 to 5:30 p. m. Exhibition will continue through April 9, daily except Sundays, from 2 to 6:30 p. m. Mrs. Gordon MacDougall and Mrs. Louis H. Fitch in charge.

Professional Women's Club—Monthly meeting of Dramatic Workshop Group, 10:30 a. m. Mildred Buchanan Flagg will present "The Show Is On." Mildred Dana Shaw and Kitty Knight, co-chairmen.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Literature Day. Clara Endicott Sears will recite several of her own poems, which have been set to music by Grace Warner Gulesian, who will play. Josephine Sabine, soprano, will sing. Mrs. Chilton Crocker, chairman of the afternoon, Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, President, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Mrs. John W. Leavitt, Chairman of Nominating Committee, will hold meeting for members of her committee at 1:30 in hotel lobby.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Instructor: George Demeter; subject: "Take a Recess (When Privileged)." Miss Josephine G. Richardson in the Chair.

Melrose Woman's Club—International Relations Committee will hold discussion group at home of Mrs. James M. Howard, 118 Country Club Road, 10 a. m. Mrs. Richard Carney is Chairman.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Dinner meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m. Speakers: Miss Katherine Potter, Chairman of Women's Volunteer Farm Service of Maine, and Miss Arlene Chadwick, student at University of New Hampshire who has been farmerette during vacation. Miss Elinor V. Smith, chairman; Miss Bertha L. Goldthwaite, President.

Daughters of Massachusetts — Priscilla Hovey Wright, speaker, "Boring Through the New Books." Mrs. Guy Corliss will preside; Mrs. Harry S. Broadbent will be in charge of social hour. Women's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Horace T. Cahill, Lieutenant Governor, speaker, "Wartime Massachusetts Carries On." 11 a. m.

(The remainder of the Calendar will be published on Monday).

Friday

Woodbourne Woman's Club—Musicale, arranged by Mrs. Vera Hanover and Mrs. Howard Wilson. Mrs. Coline Woodworth, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Rolf Stumberg. Mrs. Charles F. Seaverns will preside at business meeting. Hostesses: Mrs. Albert Leslie and Mrs. Frank J. Wolf. Upham Memorial Church, 2 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Lecture on "Creative Cooking" by Alexandrina Toutoux. Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Helen Abbott Beals, speaker. Mrs. Charles E. Kelsey and Mrs. William M. Flanders in charge of social hour. Clubhouse, 1:30 p. m.

Women in Council, Roxbury—American Home Day. Mrs. Charles McManus, in charge. Pan-American luncheon, 12:30. Mrs. Charles Cottrell will preside at business meeting at 2 p. m. Illustrated lecture on home nursing.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Margaret Bourke-White, speaker. Senior High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Current events by Mrs. Louis Andrews. Program by Wakefield High School Glee Club under direction of Arthur A. Fulton. Mrs. Gilbert Chadwick, chairman of hostesses. Vestry of Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Warren C. Whitman will give dramatic readings at Sherry Room Tea Party, 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Stanwood G. Willington, hostess.

Saturday

Women Musicians' Club—Program under direction of Mrs. Edna Lamb: Miss Marion G. Osgood, speaker; Miss Christine L. Binkly, soprano soloist; Miss Natalie Applebaum, dancer; selections by orchestra. Accompanists will be Mrs. Evelyn Marinus and Mrs. Grace Keough. Mrs. Mildred Bennett is President; Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg will be hostess.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 8—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone B.

March 11—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone A.

March 15 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Intracoastal Weekly Run Of Barges Starts

Log of the Port of Boston

Further impetus was given the renewed proposal for a canal across the State of New Jersey to connect the Intracoastal Waterway with Boston—on which a hearing is scheduled in Washington on March 9—by the announcement received in Boston shipping circles of the establishment of a weekly barge service for freight on the completed portion of the waterway.

Operator of the service is the Byrd Steamship Line, Inc., for which the Cabot Shipping Company of New York is acting as managing agents. The first ship has already been started with the barge Algonquin and regular weekly service is planned between Trenton, N. J., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Terminals have been designated at the Trenton Marine Terminal, Trenton, N. J., and at pier 34, Philadelphia, South. Ports of call are expected to be: Trenton, N. J.; Bristol, Pa.; Marcus Hook, Pa.; Claymont, Del.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Belhaven, N. C.; Morehead City, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Georgetown, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Brunswick, Ga.; Fernandina, Fla., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Hamilton Is Selectman

George S. Hamilton of Winthrop, widely known in shipping and yachting circles, has just been elected a Selectman of that town. He is Commodore of the Pleasure Point Yacht Club, Winthrop, and is a member of the National Maritime Day Committee of the Port of Boston.

Captain McKown Picked

Capt. Eugene S. McKown, shipping master and coastwise pilot, has been selected by the Boston Pilot Commissioners to be secretary of that organization. Offices are maintained at 88 Broad Street, Boston. The two other commissioners are Capt. Lorenzo M. Crowell and Capt. Orville S. Pinkham.

Receive Commissions

Commissions in the United States Coast Guard have been assigned to officials of the Merchant Marine Inspection Service now that the Coast Guard has been given jurisdiction over that group. Capt. Charles M. Lyons has been assigned three stripes and the rank of Commander; Capt. Frederick S. Walker, Earl S. Hiscock, and Benjamin C. Taylor, lieutenant commanders; Patrick L. Quinn, the Shipping Commissioner, John C. Hooker, Albert J. Happel, William C. Mahoney, William D. Brimmer, James F. Brady, Walter Morgensen, Paul R. Champion, James L. Thompson, Henry S. Fisher, Frederick Botteron, and Alton E. Borden, Lieutenants.

Shipping Parley March 18

Increasing demand for railroad transportation; a tightening of the car situation; congestion in freight houses, and unloading performances on the part of New England receivers of carload freight are some of the transportation problems to be discussed at the meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, at the Hotel Statler on March 18, according to William H. Day, General chairman.

Talk on 'Rubber'

"Synthetic Rubber" is the subject to be discussed by Robert F. Lybeck chemist expert of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company at a talk before the New England Purchasing Agents Association at Schrafft's, 16 West Street, Boston next Monday evening. Mr. Lybeck has been closely connected with the synthetic rubber situation and the technical development of that commodity.

Nacirema Names Manager

John P. Collins, who has been in the stevedoring business in Boston for many years, has been named manager of the Boston office of Nacirema Operating Company.

Pendleton Gets Post

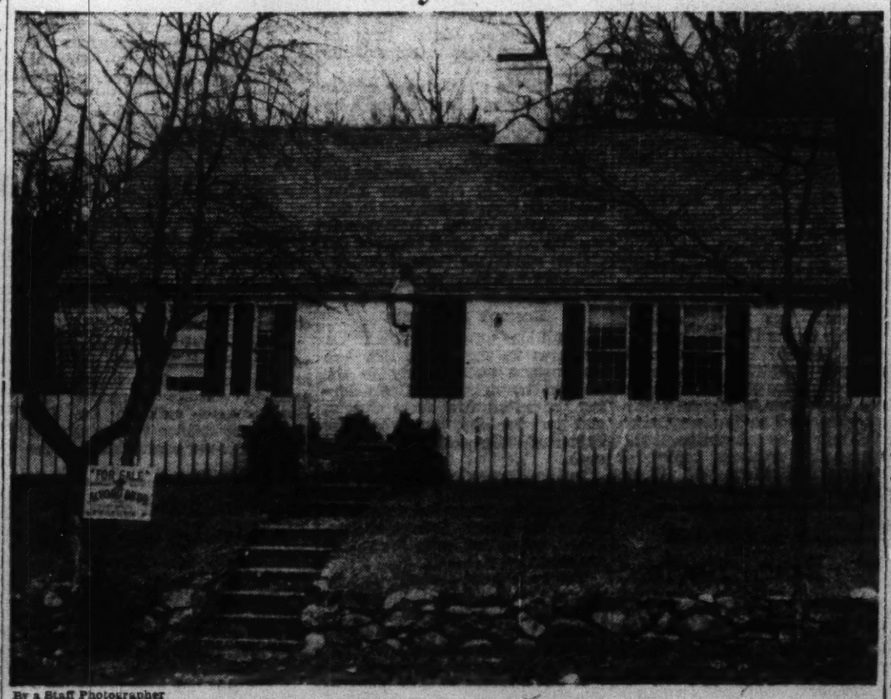
F. R. Pendlton has succeeded James L. Howland, who had charge of the Boston office of Davies, Turner & Co., foreign freight forwarders and customs brokers, until his recent resignation.

Leon Stone

News Chief Here

Barry Faris, editor-in-chief of International News Service, will tell the Advertising Club of Boston on Tuesday about his first-hand impressions covering the South Pacific land, sea, and air battleground.

You Can Still Buy a Suburban Home



By a Staff Photographer

Here's One for Sale in Newton

This house is typical of a sizable realty market in Greater Boston despite the war. Families leaving for other defense centers or broken up by the draft are putting their homes on sale or rent. This one has been vacant for several weeks in a section of the Newtons near the Charles River Country Club, where several other homes are available. Small? Don't believe it. There are seven rooms and two baths.

BUY WAR BONDS!
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Fashion Authority
BUY STAMPS, TOO!

RAF Hits Reich 10th Night in Row

Continued from Page 1

heavy and that several other towns in addition to Essen were hit. A DNB report heard by the Associated Press said that 14 bombers were shot down, the claim tallying exactly with a communiqué issued by the British Air Ministry.

The DNB dispatch said several localities in Western Germany were hit and that "civil buildings" were destroyed and losses inflicted on the civilian population.

Russia:

Soviet Takes 144 Towns in Two Days

In capturing 30 more villages and towns, including Osuga, 17 miles south of Rzhev on the rail line to Vyazma, the Red Army brought to more than 144 the number of localities reported retaken in two days.

The Red Army columns smashed across the Osuga River to capture the Osuga railway station, killing about 800 Germans, and capturing 3 planes, 57 tanks, 8 guns, and other war materials, a Ruman war bulletin declared.

Northwest of Kharkov about 200 Germans were killed as they yielded a town to a Russian attack and west of Sevsk several more towns were taken in the Red Army advance, the Soviet communique said.

In the latter sector, the Germans offered fierce resistance and in beating off one Axis counterattack the Russians killed more than 400 Germans, it was reported.

A town in the area which has changed hands several times was finally held by the entrenched Soviet troops, it was said.

The troops that took Osuga now are about 15 miles north of the important railway town of Sychevka, which may be in Russian hands although it never has been announced. When the Russians launched their first attacks of the current campaign they cut the railway between Rzhev and Vyazma but did not say where.

Sychevka, halfway between the cities, is only 31 miles northwest of Gzhatsk and by holding it the Red Army would outflank Gzhatsk, 100 miles west of Moscow on the railroad to Vyazma and Smolensk, and actually the point of the German spear long aimed at Moscow.

There has been no indication that the Red Army has made any attack on Gzhatsk from the east or from the southwest.

The Germans have strong permanent concrete fortifications around the towns and cities they have captured in this area and Gzhatsk probably is as heavily garrisoned for its size as any place along the Russian front.

Drive From Kharkov Is Aimed at Kiev

Meantime, a drive west of Kharkov still was aimed at Konotop, Poltava, and Kiev.

The push west of Lgov cost the Germans 1,000 fatalities, 650 prisoners, and war supplies, the communique said.

Action continued west of Rostov and south and west of Voroshilovgrad in the Donets Basin, with more than 500 of the enemy killed in various engagements, the Russians said.

The Russian communiqué maintained silence on Nazi claims that the Germans had driven a wide wedge along the Upper Donets River, where they reported the recapture of Slavyansk, Lisichansk, and Kramatorsk, in a sector north of Stalino.

The communiqué mentioned neither the northwest front drive toward Staraya Russa nor the situation in the Caucasus Kuban Valley. The Berlin Radio said Friday night that a new Russian attempt to land from the sea at Novorossisk was turned back by German gun batteries.

North Africa:

American Troops Near Faid Pass

The British withdrawal from Sedjenane gave the Germans a total 20-mile advance along the Bizerte - Mateur - Tabarka coastal road in seven days of fighting. Sedjenane previously had changed hands twice, the Germans occupying the town Wednesday, but being driven out Thursday.

The Allied communiqué issued in Algiers did not touch upon the British First Army's retreat in that sector, saying simply that in Northern Tunisia "enemy activity was on a reduced scale."

Pichon, which Allied forward elements entered Friday, is 20 miles west of the Nazi base at Kairouan. Reuters quoted an Algiers radiocast as saying that these troops were Americans.

Other dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa placed American troops near the western end of Faid Pass, without stating their exact position.

While General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces in the fortified Mareth positions in Southern Tunisia gathered themselves for what was expected to be a showdown with the British Eighth Army, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men in a feeler brush with Axis troops were reported to have inflicted "very heavy losses—heavy enough to remember."

Marshal Rommel, an advocate of offensive fighting, such as he used in his recent incursion into Central Tunisia, may be preparing to lash out similarly at the Eighth Army, observers believed.

With the Northern Axis Army under Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim keeping a large part of the British First Army busy and with plenty of territory to trade in the south for time, Marshal Rommel is in a position to concentrate his maximum force against General Montgomery.

South Pacific:

Entire Japanese Convoy Wiped Out

After mopping-up operations in the Bismarck Sea and Huon Gulf, Allied headquarters in Australia wrote this footnote to the Japanese effort to ship 15,000 men to reinforce their garrison at Lae, New Guinea:

"Our long-range fighters and bomber units swept the entire area, completing final mopping-up of barges, lifeboats, and rafts from sunken ships of the Bismarck sea convoy.

"Efforts at escape were largely fruitless and practically all were destroyed. There was scarcely a survivor so far as was known."

The Allied attack on the convoy steaming from New Britain toward New Guinea began Tuesday.

It ended Friday when an Allied airman dropped his bombs on three lifeboats containing 200 Japanese soldiers, and messaged his base: "No survivors."

The four-day score:

The Japanese lost 10 cruisers and destroyers sunk; 12 transports and cargo ships sunk; more than 80 planes destroyed or put out of commission; an estimated 15,000 troops destined for the base at Lae lost; personnel of the ships and Japanese fighter plane pilots lost.

The Allies lost one bomber and three fighter planes.

(No comment about the Bismarck Sea battle has thus far been heard from the Japanese.)

While the Allied cleanup in the Huon Gulf and Bismarck Sea was progressing Friday, other units in the Allied Air Command integrated a series of attacks on Lae itself and started fires visible for 40 miles, headquarters said.

"Weak enemy forces attempted interception but were dispersed by our top cover," it was declared. "Three enemy planes were shot down."

The airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, was bombed again, and Japanese shore positions in the Waria River area, below Salamua and Lae, were machine-gunned by attack planes, the communiqué said.

German Ships Seen In Trondheim Area

By the Associated Press

London, March 6

London Newspapers published dispatches yesterday saying a powerful concentration of German warships has been assembled in the Trondheim area of Norway.

The stories carried in the Evening Standard and Daily Telegraph, without giving the source of their information, declared the concentration included the battleship Tirpitz, 35,000-ton sister of the lost Bismarck, at least two cruisers of the 10,000-ton Hipper class, and a number of fast destroyers.

The aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin, which was laid down in 1938, also was reported to be in the group, along with the 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst.

In China:

Revolt Breaks Out Behind Japanese

The Chinese High Command communiqué issued in Chungking afforded further evidence that the Japanese still are encountering serious resistance in several areas of China which the invaders described as completely conquered several years ago.

The Chinese war bulletin told of fighting in north Kiangsu and south Shantung Provinces at points ranging from several hundred to 1,000 miles behind the technical Sino-Japanese fighting fronts on the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

The Tokyo Radio hinted Friday night that the Japanese might attempt a new stab to reach the Burma Road through China from the north.

The Associated Press recorded the broadcast of a dispatch from Shanghai, which quoted an unnamed Japanese Army officer as suggesting the Japanese campaign in China "may be extended eventually" to take in the whole provinces of Hunan and Szechwan.

The object would be to establish a line of communications stretching from the Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces to the Burma Road, the broadcast said.

From New Delli came word that Royal Air Force bombers escorted by fighters had attacked Japanese-occupied villages in the Akyab area of Burma and shot down one Japanese fighter plane and damaged others. Another Japanese fighter was destroyed by a British formation operating near Kudaung.

Virginia Decides Not to Open Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The State Conservation Commission has voted unanimously not to open State parks during the coming season and authorized Chairman William A. Wright to offer these facilities to the Federal Government for use as convalescent camps.

The commission reached this decision because of the ban on pleasure driving which is calculated to deprive the State parks of most of their normal patronage.

The War Is Over for These Japanese

Associated Press from United States Marines

Prisoners Leaving Guadalcanal

Stolid Japanese prisoners stand outside their prisoners-of-war camp on Guadalcanal as Marines prepare to take them along upon being relieved in the Solomon Islands by the United States Army.

Allied Air Power Rises In Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

bombers, a type now carrying an increasing share of attack against Axis installations in Tunisia.

It is admitted here that attacks on south Italy and Sicily have a long as well as short-range objective, since they are calculated to hamper Axis evacuation from Tunisia when the Germans and Italians are finally forced to withdraw to the continent.

Each successful raid against an Italian port means fewer Axis troops and supplies which will be able to return to Italy to fight another day.

The Allies look forward not only to the defeat of the Arnim and Rommel force, but also to its complete liquidation.

Progress made in consolidating the onetime separate air arms in French North Africa, Malta and the Western Desert already is making itself felt in greater efficiency of operation and in the greater weight of bombs dropped on the enemy.

It has been found that certain air operations can be conducted more efficiently from one locality than from another, yet heretofore it has been difficult to work out an overall plan satisfactory to each air arm.

This is now being done under direction of Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder. It is finally possible to say that a great Allied air ring around Italy, so long hoped for, is now being completed and that every plane leaving an Allied airport all the way from French North Africa to Egypt will be going on that mission for which it is best fitted.

Japanese Defeat Indicates Drop in Air Force Quality

Continued from Page 1

nese have provided in the way of strategically located auxiliary airfields in New Britain, but in the absence of a carrier in the convoy, air support, such as it was, came from landing fields in Western New Britain or Japanese-held New Guinea.

Early reports of contacting the enemy convoy mentioned weather unfavorable for air operations, so it is possible that the Japanese thought they had selected a time when the convoy could advance under cover of a weather front which would provide protection from air attack.

Other possibilities that impelled sending a convoy of this size into waters where it would be in danger from bombing planes are:

Confidence in own air coverage and antiaircraft fire, under-estimation of enemy air strength, knowledge that United States surface forces would not be encountered, or just plain egotism.

Inexperienced Pilots

For some time there has been a gradually growing impression that the Japanese air force is undergoing a progressive deterioration. Reports from Guadalcanal have indicated the use of comparatively inexperienced Japanese pilots, and recently Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault stated that both pilots and material encountered in China are decidedly inferior to what the Japanese used earlier in the war.

Apparently something of the sort must be true, otherwise there is no explanation for such a debacle as occurred in the Bismarck Sea action. The destruction of 55 to 85 planes with a loss of only one Allied bomber and four fighters is a most extraordinary outcome, when it is taken into account that the United Nations air force was also confronted with antiaircraft defenses of sorts, but nevertheless was able to destroy the entire convoy.

In prewar days it was rather generally accepted that the Japanese on the whole made poor aviators. It was asserted on what appeared to be good authority, that they had an inherent inability to judge distances, which is an insurmountable handicap in landing and handling planes.

When the Japanese Air Force in the early days of the war made an unexpectedly fine showing, the "poor aviator" belief was case aside as being merely another version of Japanese propaganda which had successfully pulled plenty of wool in other matters.

Perhaps in the light of present developments we may find there was more truth than we had come to believe in the poor aviation material theory, and now that the cream of the nation's aviation has been expended, Japan may be forced to put incompetent aviators into service.

Despite the completeness of this victory accomplished entirely by air power, we must not allow ourselves to be persuaded that the airplane is supreme.

No one can possibly question the effectiveness of air power when conditions favor its use, and in this case, aside from unfavorable weather in the initial stage of the action, conditions were favorable, and time was afforded to assemble an adequate air striking force.

Enemy's Advantage

Conditions were favorable to the Germans in the North Sea and Norwegians waters early in the war, in the vicinity of Crete during the withdrawal from Greece, and for the Japanese when the Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk.

In the Bismarck Sea action, the Japanese knowingly exposed an inadequately protected convoy to heavy air attack. Except as surmised, we do not know the reason for incurring this risk.

The main point demonstrated by this action is that inadequately protected ships have no business getting within bombing range of airplanes, regardless of whether they be shore or carrier based.

It was a remarkable demonstration of Japanese inefficiency. Had it been a United States convoy of 12 ships guarded by 10 men-of-war and 50 or more planes, the result might have been far different.

But can we visualize the day of the surface ship as drawing to a close, in view of the recent achievement of a United States battleship which shot down all of the 32 planes that attacked it?

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Service Paper in Orkneys Marks Second Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The Orkney Blast," a newspaper published by and for the troops stationed in the lonely group of islands off the northern Scottish coast, has just celebrated its second anniversary. In this war as in the last, wherever soldiers congregate for any length of time, they combine to write and bring out their own papers. Even the troops pent up for many months in Tobruk, fully occupied as they were in holding off the German encirclement, found leisure enough to produce regularly a periodical known as "The Tobruk Truth." Maj. Gen. J. N. Slater, C. B. E., who is now in command in the Orkneys, was in Tobruk during the siege, and he has told "The Orkney Blast" that "The Tobruk Truth" was invaluable in preserving morale.

"The Orkney Blast" takes its title from Shakespeare, headlining in every issue these words from Othello: "Methinks the wind hath spoke alond at last; a fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements." It is published every Friday in Stromness, consists of eight pages, and is sold for twopence. It was founded a couple of years ago by the well-known Orkney author, Eric Linklater, who helped to persuade the Ministry of Supply to release enough paper for its production. Many of the Service papers that are being produced in various parts of the world are, of necessity, less ambitious than the "Orkney Blast." They have very often to confine themselves more or less to regimental and personal information. "The Orkney Blast," however, has all the features of a professional publication. It has a military correspondent, a film critic, piquant pictures of film stars, radio news, a correspondence column, a short story by J. Storer Clouston, the author of "The Spy in Black," who lives in Orkney, a social diary (for example: "Dance by Corporals' Mess of 64 at Drill Hall. Gents 2/-; Ladies 1/-"), and an Agony Column. It is unusually rich in local advertisements.

American forces stationed in Britain have a British edition of "Yank," the Army Weekly. This is a magazine printed with a full colored cover. In slickness, liveliness, and invention it rivals any professional work of a similar kind. It contains an abundance of elaborate cartoons, maps, and photographs of incidents in the war, and is written in a highly emotional style. In general tendency it is considerably more lurid than the sober "Orkney Blast."

The other fighting Forces in Britain also have their own papers. Amongst the most notable of these are "La France Libre," "The Voice of Poland," and "La Marseillaise." These publications aim at keeping their readers abreast of all developments on the Continent favorable to the United Nations.

The Imperial War Museum is making as complete a collection as it can of Service papers and magazines. But it has to rely on voluntary gifts, and so its compilation is unlikely to be exhaustive. It still occasionally receives copies of similar publications of World War I.

Airline Express Pacts Revised

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved revised contracts among 12 airlines and Railway Express Agency, Inc., which will terminate the express agency's exclusive right to handle air express business and will eliminate provisions that air express rates may not be lower than twice the rail express rates.

Drive Against War 'Chiselers' Nets 205 U. S. Indictments

Continued from Page 1

war fraud program. The general policy on which we are now operating was decided upon soon after Pearl Harbor. It called for prompt and vigorous action wherever the symptoms of war fraud were found, no matter who or what might be involved, big names or little names—if they were out to cheat the Government in the conduct of this war—our order was to go get them. It made no difference who they might be.

The Government decided this time to prove that war fraud does not pay.

"First of all," says Mr. Clark in describing the activities of the unit, "we have a 'fight squadron' to track down and prosecute cases involving defective war materials. This is perhaps the most important and most reprehensible type of war frauds. We go after them like a P38 takes after a Jap Zero. Imagine, if you will, a group of American fighter and dive bomber planes engaging the enemy at close range, where the accuracy of machine gun and cannon fire is what counts most at the moment. Imagine what might happen to these planes and the precious cargoes of American fighting men—your sons and mine—if their guns were filled with defective bullets, and under this handicap they were forced to fight an equal number of the enemy with bullets that went where they were aimed and carried out their job of destruction.

"The situation sounds almost fantastic; yet the defective ammunition involved in a single case recently uncovered by your Federal investigators and turned over to the War Frauds Unit would supply just such a battle line of American planes and would have gone into those aircraft guns had the conspiracy gone undetected. But the Army Intelligence and inspection services caught up with the men responsible and the ammunition never reached the front.

"The next classification of war frauds is plain old, everyday cheating—collusive bidding, payoffs, bribery. Let me give you an example. Not many months ago the Government began advertising for bids on lots of materials for construction purposes. Several large companies entered secretly into an agreement to file high and unreasonable bids, not the lowest possible bids as were required by the law. Upon investigation the F. B. I. found that the excessive profits in these contracts ran into several million dollars. Prosecution was begun, and I am happy to tell you tonight that over $100,000,000 has already been repaid to the Treasury and the rest of these millions are on the way.

Fee Racket

"Take another classification—these parasitical, self-styled 'influence men' who prey upon businessmen over the country and induce them to give them commissions on Government contracts—what we call the 'contingent fee racket.' Two cases alone will suffice. Both involve the payment of commissions on war materials manufactured for the Army and Navy. The commissions returned to the Treasury up to this date in these two cases now under prosecution would buy the guns for a thousand fighting planes, cannon, machine guns, and all. It would give a million soldiers a hand grenade apiece to fight the enemy.

"Many people ask me 'where do you get your leads?' The War Frauds Unit accepts information or leads from all sources, that is, from all governmental agencies, as well as from the general public. In fact, some of our more important cases have been started as the result of anonymous letters. Some of these letters, as you might expect, are mere hearsay or grudge gossip, but often they point out facts that actually put us on the track of an important case. But whatever the postman brings to us, you may be sure that we read it and investigate it. The lead is immediately forwarded to the F. B. I., as well as other investigating agencies.

"If a company manufacturing materials for use on the field of battle attempts to sell the Army a substandard product and to deceive Army inspectors, then more than dollars and cents is involved. Without good war materials an Army cannot win a battle, much less a war. The failure of performance of war materials under combat conditions might mean the needless sacrifice of the lives of American soldiers and all the dollars in the world will not recover this damage."

New Tax Plan Still Only Move Against Inflation in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 6—As war expenditure increases, the amount of it met by Treasury bills in Australia is giving serious cause for concern.

At least 45 per cent of the current year's war cost has been provided in this manner. At a time of increasing scarcity of goods, the Government's reliance on this short-term finance is placing new spending power in circulation at the rate of £20,000,000 monthly. The question is being asked why the Government is allowing this, inasmuch as Prime Minister John Curtin himself went on record when campaigning for the last war loan as saying that "increasing the volume of money without increasing the supply of goods for civilian consumption creates not only the danger of inflation but sets up serious competition between demands for civil goods and demands for war requirements."

There is no doubt that until introduction by Treasurer J. B. Chifley last month of a new tax plan under which more revenue would be raised from a wider field, little had been done to give effect to the Prime Minister's sound financial dictum.

Those new taxes are going to pinch the purses of all Australians, but as the first critical reaction passes, there is a growing realization that the new rates may prove to be one of the soundest bulwarks against inflation.

The revenue so provided will reduce the need for inflationary credit, and the weight of the new taxation assuredly will discourage needless spending.

Men Inducted Must Give Up Gas Ration

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 6

Men inducted into the Army must surrender their ration books the day they enter the service, the War Department announced.

There is one exception—the Basic "A" gasoline ration book may be kept by the soldier if he still owns his automobile and the car will be used by an authorized person while he is in the Army.

Casablanca Put Quietus On Duce's Hope of Peace

By Paul Cremona

Onetime Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in London

LONDON, March 6—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's conferences with Mussolini this past week indicate plainly that the Casablanca meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill blotted out any plan which Mussolini may have been contemplating for a deal with Britain and the United States.

With the aim of saving Italy from the humiliation of a full-scale invasion and restoring his own prestige, Mussolini is reported to have been toying with the idea of a separate peace which he himself would have negotiated with the democracies.

Under it the Duce would not openly break with Germany but would continue a nominal war against Soviet Russia on Hitler's side.

In other words, he wished to place Italy in the same position vis-à-vis Britain and the United States as Soviet Russia had toward Japan.

Deal With Duce Barred

It was a Machiavellian plan which probably originated in Hitler's own mind. But Casablanca killed the plan outright. Britain and the United States made it clear that they wouldn't make a deal with Mussolini and his Fascist gangsters. Only an unconditional surrender could restore peace to Italy.

Mussolini realizes today more than ever that he stands or falls with Hitler.

There can be little doubt that Herr von Ribbentrop's four-day conversations in Rome represented primarily an effort by Hitler at the most critical period of the war to bind wavering Italy more firmly to Germany and thus prevent any possibility of a separate peace between Italy and the democracies.

The Germans are uneasy about Italy. The Italians themselves are uneasy about the very immediate future of their own country. In the past four months there have been too many reports emanating from Italian sources that the Italian people were tired of the war, that the country was exhausted, that hopes of an Axis victory had completely vanished, that Mussolini's prestige was waning, that the Fascist regime was losing ground with amazing speed.

Hints in Fascist Press

Those who have been closely following the trend of Italian affairs since last November have been impressed by the extraordinary events which have taken place in Italy, events which cannot be considered as isolated incidents, but which all pointed in one direction—discontent at the useless prosecution of the war which could only bring defeat and an urgent desire to bring war to a speedy end.

In the strictly controlled Fascist press there appeared articles contributed by well-known and responsible writers who either openly criticized Nazi Germany or openly hinted at the desirability of opening peace negotiations.

On the home front the position of the Government, the ruling class, and of the regime in general was showing increasing signs of weakness. In particular, the youth of Italy was becoming restive. In high Fascist quarters serious divergences had arisen between Mussolini and some of his closest advisers and to assert his authority as Fascist dictator he had been compelled to sack nine of his own cabinet ministers.

Reshuffle of Diplomats

In the last few weeks there has been a general reshuffle of Italy's diplomatic representatives in foreign countries which again indicated that a change in policy pursued by the Italian Foreign Office since 1936 was under contemplation.

In this connection a last-minute change is of great interest. A couple of weeks ago it was unofficially announced at Rome that Augusto Rosso, former Italian Ambassador to Washington and Moscow and perhaps the most brilliant of Italy's diplomats, was to be sent as Italy's representative in Ankara.

The news of Signor Rosso's diplomatic mission aroused considerable speculation, and the German Government made strong representations in Rome against this particular appointment. Mussolini canceled it. It is significant that the new Italian Ambassador to Turkey was nominated while the Nazi Foreign Minister was in Rome.

A Crisis for Fascists

All the grave problems which confront Mussolini as well as real danger of Italy's desertion from Germany's camp are enough to explain Hitler's decision to dispatch his former Minister to Rome.

Mussolini's position is desperate and Hitler is exploiting it fully. The firm and unequivocal declaration of Casablanca has been the greatest defeat yet suffered by Mussolini and it plunged Fascist Italy into a great crisis.

While Mussolini no longer may be able to free himself from the heavy chains which link him to Nazi Germany the Italian people and even a large and influential section of the Fascist Party realize where their country has been landed by the ambitious policy and folly of their leader.

They see no hope for Italy but in a frank admission of their mistakes and a complete reversal of policy, both domestic and international.

In this respect Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Italy has been a distinct failure. He has not succeeded in winning over to Germany the Italian people. The stronger the link between Mussolini and Hitler the wider becomes the gulf between the Italian people and Nazi Germany.

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India Rises as Allied Supply Depot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6 — More than $300,000,000 in Lend-Lease aid has already gone to India, as that subcontinent becomes a major supply depot for India itself, China, and the Burma front, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, reported March 5.

An important aspect of this aid is improvement of Indian harbors and railway systems, he said in a public statement. Tools of production are being sent to make India more self-sufficient and save shipping space from Britain and the United States.

From its inception on March 11, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1943, lend-lease aid to India totaled $295,501,494. Since then, shipments have carried the figures beyond $300,000,000. Two thirds of the supplies were finished munitions, with tanks and other vehicles heading the list. Of the remaining one third, a majority were machinery and tools.

Great effort is being exerted to save cargo space in ships carrying supplies to the 15 or more ports scattered along India's 3,500-mile coastline. The Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, acting on reports that Indian ports were crowded with ships delayed in unloading, recently sent a mission into the field. This group found that Indian ports needed more equipment. Steps are being taken to clear up this condition and to extend aid to the railroads.

Boost in Steel Output

Another step is the assignment of increased quantities of American steel to India at a regular quarterly rate. This steel will be used in the manufacture of armored vehicles, artillery and ammunition, rifles, guns, shells, air field construction, railroad repair and other expansion. It is planned also to continue shipments of manganese and molybdenum alloy needed for manufacture of steel within India. It is hoped to increase India's own steel output by 50 per cent.

India is the second largest producer of iron ore in the British Empire, exceeded only by the United Kingdom. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. in India is the largest single steel plant in the Empire and lend-lease is supplying it with machinery to expand its output of munitions and machine tools.

For normal times, India's steel supply is sufficient. But today India's railroads are showing the effects of having to carry huge volumes of freight—estimated at 90,000,000 tons annually — and they must be repaired and rails replaced.

India is also building ships, and repairing them while expanding port facilities, constructing airdromes, barracks, hospitals, prison camps and other military facilities for the United Nation Armies. India is expanding agricultural and mining facilities, while maintaining essential industries which must be kept going in war or peace. Additional supplies of steel, machinery, and other raw materials are needed for this work.

Large Railway System

India has some 40,000 miles of railroad track, the fourth most extensive system in the world, topped only by those of the United States, Canada, and Russia. Three different gauges—4,000 miles of narrow, 15,000 miles of meter and 21,000 miles of broad—complicate this system. The task of maintenance is vast, but the railroads must be kept in repair if materials are to move.

Deliveries to India thus far have also included textile machinery for making uniforms and tent cloth, tires and tubes for army vehicles, and electric bulbs to help keep India's factories lighted 24 hours a day.

India has nearly 300 textile mills, and is now at work on a project to supply the American Army with uniforms designed to suit the hot climate. These will be furnished as lend-lease in reverse without dollar payment.

About 20 projects for the manufacture of munitions have been started with steel and machine tools shipped from the United States under lend-lease. These will be increased, Mr. Stettinius said.

India is turning out truck chassis in volume but needs spare parts. Munitions projects include expansion of production of field guns, antiaircraft guns, machine guns, rifles, shells of various calibers, cartridge cases, fuses, fire-control instruments, cordite and small arms ammunition.

Destined for China

Lend-lease machinery will retread and recap tires of military vehicles. These re-treading plants were to have been sent to China, but instead will be used in India until the Burma Road is reopened. Then equipment for two factories now scheduled for India will be sent to China. The output of the factories in India meanwhile can be shipped from India to China by air.

India produces a considerable number of armored vehicles. In 1943 the total will be increased. Lend-lease will supply some of the armor plate for these vehicles.

Lack of machine tools has been one of the most serious handicaps to India's increased production. Dr. Henry F. Grady, returning last year from a mission, said India could produce supplies for the entire Burma-China-India front if properly developed. India labor is plentiful, the only limiting factor being the lack of training in the use of industrial tools. Under lend-lease a small part of the machine tools will be distributed among training schools while others are for use in plants now functioning.

American-owned automobile plants in India turn out thousands of military vehicles with chassis and parts shipped largely from Canada.

Under the reciprocal lend-lease agreement with Great Britain, the United States has also drawn upon British stores of ammunition and food in India, and American ships are repaired and obtain fuel and supplies in Indian ports without payment, again under reciprocal lend-lease.

Indian Air Defenses Please RAF Chief

Recorded by CBS

Calcutta, India, March 6

The RAF's Air Chief in India, Air Chief Marshall Sir Richard Peirse, who recently returned to Calcutta after a tour of British Air Force units in the forward areas, said he was "very satisfied with everything" he had seen, and was particularly pleased with the improved organization of the air defenses in northeast India."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The highest possible tributes to the Indian Army have been paid by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell and others of high military rank. But equal compliments have been paid by the junior officers and rank and file of the British Army with which units of the Indian Army have participated in the Libyan campaigns.

In an English weekly recently, a subaltern of the British Artillery wrote: "My admiration for the Indians increases daily. Not only are they first-rate fighters, but they are good technicians as well. One evening I took a total of four broken springs to an Indian workshop at 5 o'clock. They worked flat out and had them mended and back on the vehicle by 9:30."

That tribute speaks for itself; but it's worth remembering the comparative standard from which it is made, which makes it all the higher. For the force this subaltern is speaking of is one of the most cosmopolitan in the world; it has with it—apart from British—South Africans, New Zealanders, Canadians, Poles, Free French, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Russians and Arabs—such is the composition of the Middle East Force.

The growth of the Indian Army from a prewar force of 187,000 to more than 1,000,000 is one of the remarkable stories of Army organization in this war. The bulk of the recruits who have come forward—all volunteers, for there is no conscription in India—are illiterate and have never handled and rarely seen anything mechanical before reaching the military training camps. They may be speaking any one of half a dozen languages, and they all have to be taught the Lingua Franca of the Indian Army—Urdu.

Long Delay on Supplies

Dealing with these men would have been a hard task even if a large enough training personnel had been available. It was not, because the bulk of the training personnel had to go abroad in the early days of, and even prior to the outbreak of, war. Their places had to be taken by newly instructed men who had come into the army with the same limitations as those described above.

For a long spell, too, the Indian Army was without supplies, on an adequate scale, of the most up-to-date mechanical equipment. It was a completely unmodernized army at the outbreak of war, and while there were prior calls on technical equipment elsewhere, and for more urgent purposes, it had to wait its turn.

It is the availability of equipment, not the availability of men—which is indeed ample—that determines the growth of the Indian Army. It would be useless to have twice as many enrolled as there is equipment for.

But problems of training personnel and equipment are not the end of this story of remarkable achievement. In most, if not all, other parts of the world, the only question in allocating men over the outlets in an Army, is that of their qualifications or natural adaptability. There is much more to it than that in India. Questions of class, caste, and creed have to be taken into account.

The various regiments of the Italian Army have a recognized type of composition which take these factors into consideration and radical alteration of the accepted composition is difficult. If a new section of people is introduced, then it is necessary to produce junior officers and noncommissioned officers from that same new section to go with it, and that is not always easy.

Composition of Army

The following is a breakdown of the composition of the Indian Army done on the broadest lines:

	Population	Percentage of Contribution to Army
Moslems	24.2	34.7
Hindus	65.6	41.1
Sikhs	1.3	10.4
Gurkhas (from Nepal)		8.3
Others	8.9	5.5

The composition is over-all, and includes all branches of the service. If fighting units alone were analyzed the proportion of Moslems in relation at least to the Indus would be higher than indicated here.

As constant reports have indicated, Indian troops fight as bravely and skillfully with modern weapons under modern conditions as they ever did in their long creditable history. Coming fresh to mechanical contrivances they soon master them; nothing new daunts them. They have taken enthusiastically to parachutes, and they will take enthusiastically to whatever else war demands.

First Nurse on Guadalcanal

Associated Press

Cheering Surprise for the Soldiers

When a Sergeant opened the door of a plane landing on Guadalcanal he was astonished to see Lieut. Mae Olson, above, of Little Falls, Minn., step out. Lieutenant Olson was the first American girl to land on the island since the war started. She is one of the Army nurses recruited among airline hostesses.

Dutch Face Mobilization In Nazi Armed Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 6— There is increasing evidence that the Germans intend to press a substantial majority of Dutch manpower into the Nazi armed services.

A recent statement by the Dutch "Führer," Anton Mussert, said, "Dutchmen now have only a choice between being soldiers for Germany or slaves."

This warning has been repeated in the German-controlled press and given wide circulation throughout the Netherlands. The Essener National Zeitung recently declared, "The amount of collaboration we get from the Dutch now will after the war be used as a measure to determine the scope of their national property and rights." Another German publication said bluntly, "If the Dutch don't collaborate now, they will be sent as coolies to occupied Russian regions after the war."

Opportune Time Awaited

Most Dutchmen believe that the time and the readiness of Germans to mobilize the Dutch for military service depends only on the ability of Germans to carry out mobilization successfully.

Though it would be dangerous to send the Dutch as a single unit with weapons in hand to the Eastern Front, it is conceivable that individual Dutchmen scattered among German troops could be forced to fight actively against the Russians. Barring this, guard duty in occupied regions where contact with the foreign hostile population is impossible might be tried.

No one believes that any nationalistic scruples will deter the Germans from putting foreign nationals into their forces. The recent attempt to mobilize several groups of men of Alsace-Lorraine who had not yet been released from their oath to the French State proved partially successful. However, one armed group of over 300 Alsations entered Switzerland several days ago.

A scoop o fthe Dutch reserves of manpower might yield the German recruiting officers almost 300,000 men capable of bearing arms and capable of turning them against the Germans. Mr. Mussert on several occasions has declared his willingness to set up a Dutch army for Germany. He often has stated that 15,000 Dutch now are fighting on the Eastern Front but that he would be ready soon to send several hundred thousand more.

Political Juggling

Parallel with plan for mobilization, the Germans are juggling the Dutch political setup to make it appear that such purely German measures are being taken with the approval of the Dutch people.

On Dec. 13, Dr Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Gauleiter for the Netherlands, appointed Mr. Mussert "Leiter" of the Dutch people and promised him a share in the Government. Mr. Mussert appointed 18 "Supreme Councilors," raised one of his henchmen to "Secretary of State," and gave the Council the dignified title of "Cabinet."

The purpose of this juggling became clear when Mr. Mussert announced, "Now the Dutch people have regained their responsibility in political affairs." The Germans soon began to claim that their measures, passed through Mr. Mussert's machine, were taken with the consent of the Dutch people, since the latter did not object. However, objections were impossible since the Dutch are not on speaking terms with their "Leiter."

Anticipating the plan for mobilization, Dutch patriots on Feb. 6 shot Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, Chief of the Dutch Volunteer Legion and "Minister of War" in Mr. Mussert's Council.

Rauter Mobilizing Dutch

Herr Rauter, SS Police Chief in the Netherlands, took over the Seyffardt post and now is attempting to mobilize as many Dutch as possible by fair means or foul.

Part of the German plot is to gain the co-operation of Dutch officialdom, which is under threat of punishment by the legitimate Dutch Government in London, if it does anything to the detriment of the Dutch people. The Germans hope to win collaboration of the officials by forcing them to commit acts compromising them in the eyes of the Government in London. Then their only hope would be in a German victory.

The Mussert regime can sack any official who is unco-operative and send him on forced labor to Germany. The official German figure for Dutchmen working in Germany now is 300,000. The latest German move is an attempt to lure wives to join their husbands in Germany and work with them in arms industries.

North African Jews' Status Uncertain

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The situation of the Jews remains a substantially unresolved issue in North Africa.

According to assurances given by Gen. Jean Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister and now Secretary General of the Giraud Administration, all victims of racial persecution in North Africa have now been released from prisons and concentration camps.

Some time previous, Gen. Henri Giraud himself declared that anti-Jewish laws in French North Africa would successively be relaxed and that there were imminent reforms including restitution of confiscated Jewish property, re-entrance of Jewish children in primary and secondary schools and removal of restrictions on Jewish doctors, dentists and lawyers.

On Feb. 12, however, despite the more satisfactory developments of the Jewish situation in North Africa, the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress publicly protested against what they called "the fact that the anti-Jewish legacy of the Nazis remains intact in North Africa." The organizations stressed that "while grudging concessions have been made" no changes "of an important character have been carried out to improve the political and economic situation of the Jews in North Africa."

Slower Pace Urged

French and Allied authorities, on the other hand, pointed out that some leaders of the Jewish communities in North Africa advised the officials that "reforms should proceed at a slower pace in order not to unduly stir up Arab feeling."

Inter-racial tension in North Africa has always run high and sagacious statesmanship well may be required to alleviate frictions between groups of the population. The fact remains, however, that the Fighting French in Syria and the British Occupation Army in Tripolitania immediately abolished anti-Jewish legislation and that nowhere was the public order disturbed.

It was public opinion in the Anglo-Saxon countries and pressure on the part of Allied representatives in North Africa which forced French high officials to undertake serious action and to mitigate racial discrimination. More than once so-called reforms proved to be only make believe.

For instance, when mobilization of the North African population was ordered, French authorities declared that Algerian Jews would be called to arms with other French citizens. Allied observers in North Africa, however, soon discovered that special Jewish labor battalions had been organized under the command of anti-Jewish officers and that Jewish reserve officers had not been mobilized. It was only recently that General Giraud ordered Jewish soldiers transferred to combat units.

It is the position of the Algerian Jews which is especially crucial in North Africa. Political status of the 330,000 North African Jews [2 per cent of the population] had not been the same in the three French colonies. While in Algeria the so-called Decret Crémieux of Oct. 24, 1870 granted full rights of French citizenship to more than 100,000 native Jews, in the protectorates of Morocco and of Tunisia native Jews—like the rest of the native population—were classed as subjects of the Sultan of Morocco or the Bey of Tunis.

The decision of the French Parliament to (make Algerian Jews) full-fledged French citizens has been attacked from the beginning. French conservatives, at that time, declared that the Algerian Jews were unsufficiently civilized and could not be assimilated. Yet these apprehensions proved to be unjustified. The Jewish community in Algiers has economically and intellectually developed and Jews have occupied important positions in the economic life of the colony and in the professions.

The mistake of the Crémieux law had not been that Algerian Jews were made French citizens but that at the same time the French administration did nothing to assimilate and to naturalize a corresponding part of the Arab inhabitants of the colony. Legislation in favor of the Algerian Jews had been less dictated by humanitarian than by political motives.

Previous Decision

The Crémieux law, incidentally, had only carried out a measure which already had been decided upon by the Imperial Government of Napoleon III. By assimilating a distinct part of the population the French wanted to strengthen the position of the French colonists toward the Arab majority. The Algerian Jews, therefore, were separated from their native fellow-countrymen and were soon envied and despised while, at the same time, the French colonists considered them second-class citizens.

The anti-Jewish laws which Vichy successively introduced during the years 1941 and 1942 annihilated not only the political rights of the Jews but destroyed the very bases of their existence. They ceased to be French citizens, they were expelled from the professions, their economic activity was increasingly restricted and most of their property confiscated.

Treatment of Jewish children was particularly ruthless. They were expelled from primary and secondary schools as well as from universities, while an important number of young North African Jews were sent to special labor camps. They not only had lost their privileged status but they were deprived of all civil rights.

Application of anti-Jewish laws in North Africa was particularly harsh as compared with the formerly "free zone" in France. In Vichy-France anti-Jewish legislation was increasingly introduced but part of the French officials and above all the bulk of the French population sympathized with the Jews and did their best to alleviate their suffering.

Yet in North Africa, the administration and many French colonists felt thoroughly anti-Jewish and endeavored to carry out anti-Jewish laws in letter and spirit. Emile Larcher, Professor of Law at the University of Algiers, and Georges Reitenwald, President of the Tunisian Court, in their book on "Algerian Legislation" have given a vivid picture of anti-racial bias in North Africa before the war.

"Amalgamation of many races on North African soil has created a new race: the Franco-Algerian race," they state. "The character of the Algerian French explains many misgivings of the Algerian situation. The Algerian has lost many valuable qualities of the French. He is narrow-minded and he has a very high opinion of himself. He feels strong contempt for other races and is very intolerant. It is a pity to see children for whom the words Jew, Spaniard or 'bicot' [Arab] are plain insults. The Algerian tends toward extremist parties."

Thorough knowledge of interracial relations in North Africa leads Messrs. Larcher and Reitenwald to believe that in order to alleviate tension between North African racial and religious groups, legal action must be accompanied by a change in social climate and public morale.

Repeal of Legislation

It is necessary that anti-Jewish legislation in North Africa should be abolished in the shortest possible time. The walls of the mental and physical ghetto to which Vichy confined the North African Jews have to be razed and President Roosevelt's orders that "action shall be taken to insure that the Four Freedoms shall without further delay be declared as valid for all peoples in North Africa, which means the total abrogation of all anti-Semitic laws and decrees . . ." must be executed in spirit and letter.

Yet restitution of the former status in North Africa is not enough. Invalidation of anti-Jewish restrictions must be accompanied by positive action to improve inter-racial relations and to secure the economic welfare of all groups of the North African population.

The bitter feeling of the Arabs against their Jewish countrymen will not be mitigated by slow abolition of anti-Jewish legislation but by increasing participation of Arab leaders in the political and economic administration of the country and by measures to ameliorate economic conditions of the native population. It is a favorable development in the not-too-bright North African political situation that the administration of Marcel Peyrouton announced some steps in this direction. In a radiocast M. Peyrouton told his audience that he intended to improve living conditions of the Arab population.

Ban on Jewish Women Removed by Giraud

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 6

France "has no racial prejudices," Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, said in an official decree removing all restrictions concerning Jewish women serving with the armed forces.

"It has been reported that some women and girls of Jewish religion have been, for that reason, eliminated by the employment office from nursing services, telephone and telegraph services or the automobile services," General Giraud said.

He then ordered that "any woman or girl capable of serving, and wishing to serve, be engaged within the limits of necessary needs and positions available without any question of race or religion."

U.S. Fliers Down Many Planes Not Credited on Official Record

LONDON (AP) — Officers who question the crews of Flying Fortresses after their European forays say they feel generally that the gunners of these planes destroy more enemy planes than official records show.

The officially announced number of German fighters shot down since these raids began in August exceeds 200. The high rate of destruction by the B-17 bombers is so revolutionary in aerial warfare that it has given rise to some question whether the figures were too enthusiastic.

Here are the answers to questions posed about the prowess of the Fortresses.

Q. Is it true that RAF methods of determining enemy losses, which long were regarded as conservative and accurate, differ from those of the United States Army Air Forces?

A. The two forces use the same methods. In fact, the USAAF learned much of its technique directly from the British.

Conclusive Evidence

Q. What is accepted as conclusive evidence that a plane was destroyed?

A. The circumstances vary with the cases, but, broadly, the evidence required is for the gunner or other witnesses to see the plane hit the land or sea, to see the plane explode in the air, to see the pilot bailing out—in the case of a single-seater fighter—or to see the plane dive away so completely enveloped in flames as to preclude all possibility of its being flown away.

Q. Does the USAAF list as a destroyed plane one which the gunner has shot into and seen falling away apparently out of control, but which went into a cloud or otherwise lost to sight?

A. No.

Q. Even if such a plane is clearly smoking?

A. No. We know the pilot may have a brisk fire aboard, topple away, put the fire out and then regain control.

Q. Is it possible that, flying in tight formations, gunners from two or more Fortresses might be pumping bullets into an enemy fighter which blows up and each gunner honestly reports that he shot the plane down, thus getting duplication,

A. This is possible and no one can say there have not been a few instances of duplication, but I can say—without going into unpublishable detail—that every precaution is taken to prevent it by checking times and other circumstances. Preliminary figures, before the various interrogating officers compare notes, check and double check the answers, are often higher than the ones finally given. When in doubt, we are inclined not to list two as destroyed.

Q. Granting that fighters are the traditional destroyers of the air, why, when a large number of fighters escort 100 Fortresses on a raid, will the fighters be credited with only two or three enemy planes, while perhaps 20 or 30 will be given to the bombers?

A. It's simple. The Fortresses get the shots and the fighters don't. German fighters are not engaging our fighters if they can possibly avoid it. Their job is to knock down bombers and protect the targets. Also, on raids where bombers go beyond fighter range, the Germans have learned to wait and concentrate on the bombers when they are unprotected.

Q. The USAAF communiqués issued in London do not list "probable enemy planes destroyed or enemy planes damaged," and in some instances communiqués have said "some enemy planes were destroyed" without stating the number. Why?

'Probables' Omitted

A. "Probables" and "damaged" were once listed, but they seemed to cause some confusion and exaggeration in the public thought, so they now are omitted in the interests of conservatism. In some cases, the numbers were not given because planes were scattered, pilots and crewmen wounded, and other factors made accurate data impossible until after other raids had intervened and it was decided there was no point in giving out belated figures.

Q. Are enemy planes destroyed ever credited to Fortresses which do not return?

A. Only in very rare instances, where the crews of other planes say absolutely that they saw an enemy shot down by the crew of the lost bomber.

Q. Is it true that the Fortresses' practice of flying very high in tight formation makes it harder for them to report losses accurately than for fighters which follow targets closely?

A. Yes, but the effect is not to enlarge the Fortress credit sheet. On the contrary, it undoubtedly works in the opposite manner, since it seems certain a definite share of the enemy planes which fall away in distress are lost from sight and can be listed only as "probable."

British Newsprint Again Cut

LONDON, March 6 (BIS)—Although British newspapers seemed to be cut to the bone already, a further 2½ per cent reduction in the weight of newsprint allotted to each paper became effective last week.

Their ration had been reduced to one-sixth of the prewar tonnage of newsprint by March, 1942, when a further 10 per cent reduction was ordered. This week's new cut will not be effected at the expense of circulation, but by the use of a lighter grade of paper.

Before the war, Britain imported its wood pulp for newsprint principally from Scandinavia, and used 3,428 tons a day. Now, all newsprint has to come from Canada, and, as priority shipping must be given over to more essential cargoes of munitions, the daily quota has been cut to 628 tons—a decrease of over 80 per cent.

Among the London papers, the Times puts out eight pages daily instead of the prewar average of 30 pages. Such papers as the Daily Express, the News Chronicle, and the Daily Mail, which contained from 18 to 24 pages in 1939, now have only four; while the tabloids, like the Daily Sketch, are reduced from 20 pages to eight.

A considerable amount of space has been saved by limiting advertising to not more than 40 per cent of prewar advertising for Sunday and morning papers, with 45 per cent for afternoons. A great many firms no longer have goods to advertise, but the volume of Government advertising has increased tremendously and now comprises 17 per cent of the total.

Advertising rates vary considerably, but on the average they have risen 30 to 40 per cent since the beginning of the war. However, since the size of the papers has been so drastically cut, almost all advertising space is considered by the big London papers to be preferred space, and the rates for this have risen by as much as 100 per cent.

Within their few pages, newspapers must now publish the whole news of the war, the ordinary domestic news and as much advertising as possible. General news reports have been cut to the minimum; feature articles have almost disappeared; the "crime ration" is severely limited; pictures and maps are very small; and sports pages, book, drama and film features are but a shadow of their former selves. However, in the baseball season, British papers still find room for the American baseball scores.

Despite all handicaps, plus a loss of manpower, less than one dozen of the smallest circulation newspapers out of a total of 1,950 dailies and weeklies in prewar Great Britain have gone out of business owing to war difficulties. In addition to this, at least 66 new foreign and English language newspapers, published by Allied governments, have sprung up in Britain since the war began.

Prisoners of China Aided by Y. M. C. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The Young Men's Christian Association has begun work to aid Axis prisoners of war in China, Tracy Strong, General Secretary of War Prisoners' Aid of the Association, announced here today.

Mr. Strong made public a cablegram from Dwight Edwards, General Secretary of the "Y" in Chungking, citing the "unusual cooperation" given by the Chinese Government to Are Bendtz, Swedish War Prisoners' Aid Secretary in China.

Mr. Bendtz has set up a planned program covering personal contacts and promotion of educational, physical, and religious activities by self-directed groups in the camps and it has received "excellent response," Mr. Edwards said.

Although the Chinese Government agreed several months ago to permit work among prisoners by the Y. M. C. A., the message was the first word received here that the work actually had begun. The Japanese Government also has permitted the War Prisoners' Aid of the "Y" to carry on its work in Japanese, Korea, and Formosa.

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Miners 'Whoop It Up' for Lewis; Back Pay Boost, Assail Press

SCRANTON, Pa., March 6 (AP)—Leaders of 90,000 anthracite members of the United Mine Workers formally demanded a $2-a-day raise and wound up their three-day convention yesterday with a whooping rally for John L. Lewis and a denunciation of his newspaper critics.

Speaking of their wage demands, Mr. Lewis, the Mine Workers' President, cautioned the delegates: "Don't be carried away and let yourself be intellectually misled by fulminations in the press and on the radio that in asking for bread you are doing your country an injury, because you are not."

Some antagonism toward Mr. Lewis, and criticism of the 50 cents a month union dues increase, voted at the UMW convention last year, was voiced during the final session but it was drowned in a demonstration for Mr. Lewis and against some of his critics.

Much of the debate on the scale committee's recommendations was devoted to complaints against company practices. When debate was closed by motion from the floor, Mr. Lewis called for a standing vote.

The convention voted to ask time and a half pay for work over 35 hours a week and double time for work on Sundays.

Unanimous for Raise

Mr. Lewis declared that an executive order by President Roosevelt forbade overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work, as such, and permitted it only for the sixth and seventh consecutive days of work.

"The fault is not the fault of your executive officers but of the executive order of your President," he said.

Declaring the demands adopted unanimously, the U. M. W. chief declared: "The anthracite mine workers through their chosen and elected representatives have declared unanimously that they desire a wage increase of the proportions set forth in the scale committee's report.

Press Criticized

"If any gentleman in or out of Congress, or other high and public places, wishes henceforth to refer to these demands as the demands of John L. Lewis, let the action of this convention confound him, for he will know he is uttering an untruth from here on."

After adoption of the scale committee's report of 21 demands, without modification, George Bias, Mahanoy City delegate, obtained leave to offer a resolution signed by about 30 other delegates. It declared the American press "has for the most part been against organized labor," has been engaged in a "campaign of vilification against the United Mine Workers and its courageous President," and said the "leaders of this anti-U. M. W. A. campaign" have been the Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Inquirer, and the New York newspaper PM.

The resolution carried with one dissenting vote, also vehemently assailed Stanley G. Thompson, Philadelphia Record reporter covering the convention, for a story in that paper, calling it a "rotten distortion of the truth and example of yellow journalism in its lowest, basest form."

The United Mine Workers is prepared to enroll anthracite mine officials and bargain for them, Thomas Kennedy, International Secretary-Treasurer, told the convention.

U. M. W. officials estimated that more than 5,000 mine officials in the anthracite field would be eligible for membership. However, no definite steps have been taken so far to organize them.

Ore Boat Order

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The War Labor Board established a new type of union security clause yesterday in ordering four companies operating ore boats on the Great Lakes to maintain a fixed ratio of union members to non-union men in hiring unlicensed personnel as long as the union is able to furnish the required number of workers.

The companies are the Interstate Steamship Company, Inland Steel Company, Bethlehem Transportation Company, and International Harvester Company, and the order affects about 660 workers employed on 23 boats.

U. S. Builds Answer To U-Boat Peril

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Fresh hope that Allied sea forces will be able to crush Germany's reinforced U-boat fleet this summer was expressed by Naval authorities today after Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, disclosed that a new fleet of anti-submarine ships is coming down the ways on a mass-production schedule.

Several score of the sleek little vessels, known in the Navy as destroyer escorts, already have been launched, the Secretary told a press conference, and hundreds of others are being or will be built. Each ship requires about four months for construction, less than half the time necessary to build a regular destroyer.

Crews are being trained at a pace to match the speed of construction and the first DE squadrons should be in operation soon—later to be organized into teams of ships—Mr. Knox said.

These teams, working in close co-operation with planes and blimps where possible, are considered by some well-qualified authorities to be the answer to the Nazi's vaunted U-boat wolf-pack methods.

Speedy and equipped with all known antisubmarine weapons, the new DE craft is somewhat of a cross between the British corvette and the larger but more expensive destroyer.

In another answer to the U-boat, the Navy and Maritime Commission revealed that ship production reached new highs in February.

American shipyards turned out 150 new warships of about 200,000 tons and 130 cargo vessels with a total displacement of 1,239,200 deadweight tons. Merchant-ship construction in the first two months of this year thus totaled 233 ships of 2,247,600 deadweight tons, the number exceeding the total for the first six months of 1942.

Mr. Knox told a press conference that aircraft factories in February set new high marks in production of Navy planes, delivering 1,400, "considerably more than half" of them combat types.

"We are going still faster and we expect more in March," he added, referring to both ships and planes.

Mr. Knox reported that more than 700 landing barges—100 of them large types that could be used in any type of invasion—had been produced during the record-breaking month of February.

Rounding the Turn in Operatic Race

Wide World

Final Winners to Be Announced on March 14

Finalists in the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, rehearse with Wilfred Pelletier, Musical Director of the Opera Association. Left to right: Maestro Pelletier, Christine Johnson of Hopkinsville, Ky., Derna De Pamphilis of Whitestone, N. Y., Mary Henderson of Lonquell, Quebec, Patrice Monsel of Spokane, Wash., John Baker of Passaic, N. J., and James Pease of Franklin, Indiana.

Trend of Shorter Hours In Liquor Selling Claimed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—A wartime trend toward the curtailment of hours of sale, particularly on Sunday, of establishments selling alcoholic beverages was reported in a survey of legislative proposals now pending in various states by the Allied News Letter, published by the Allied Liquor Industries, here today.

State-wide prohibition of Sunday sales of distilled spirits is in effect in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming, the news letter reported.

Restrictions on Sunday sales also are in effect in other states, the publication said, adding that in some instances the restrictions take the form of state-wide prohibition of sales unless authorized by local ordinances or resolutions of local authorities and in other instances curb the sale of certain alcoholic beverages. Partial restrictions exist in Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia.

The news letter reported that proposals for further restrictions on Sunday sales and hours of sale have been introduced in at least 11 legislative sessions now being held. In Illinois, it disclosed, a bill would prohibit Sundays sales of alcoholic liquor and another would ban such sales from 1 a. m. to 7 a. m. daily. In Arizona, bills would prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday and would provide for daily closings from 1 a. m. to 6 a. m.

In Minnesota, bills would provide for Sunday closings and daily closing between 10 p. m. and 11 a. m. daily.

"Other pending legislative measures restricting hours of daily sale," the publication continued, "are New Mexico, in which a bill would limit hours of sale from 8 a. m. to midnight and would permit sales only until 11 p. m. week days, midnight Saturday; Connecticut would permit package store sales from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. and prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor between 11 p. m. and 9 a. m.; Massachusetts, would prohibit package store sales after 9 p. m. and would prohibit off premises sales after 10 p. m.; in Texas, a measure would prohibit sales between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m., and in New York, a bill would provide that all package stores may not open before 10 a. m. and must close at 9 p. m. week days and 10 p. m. on Saturdays.

"Other bills in Arkansas, South Carolina, Idaho and West Virginia would restrict Sunday sales or modify closing hour regulations on the sale of beer, wine or both."

Absence Coup By La Guardia Done Quietly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5 — Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's success in quietly pushing a bill through the Legislature granting him a leave of absence should he decide to enter the Army, at the same time firmly retaining in his hands indirect control over New York City affairs, was seen here today as another proof of the Mayor's sagacity.

Ordinarily, a bill eliminating the necessity for an election to fill a vacancy in the office of Mayor of New York City would have resulted in weeks-long partisan debate. The measure was so cleverly disguised in its presentation form that the Senate and Assembly passed it before they knew what it was all about. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey signed it early this week.

Notwithstanding his strategic victory, Mayor La Guardia, when questioned in New York, had little comment.

"It seems to be in line with State policy," he said. "It applies to all cities."

Both Mr. La Guardia and Newbold Morris, President of City Council, who would become Acting Mayor during Mayor La Guardia's absence, were planning to enter the Army when the bill was drafted, it was said. They decided that both should not leave City Hall and that if one went, some steps had to be taken to prevent control of the Board of Estimate being lost by the fusion administration, it was added.

Under the bill, the Mayor is permitted to designate a Deputy Mayor to vote for him on the Board in his absence. With Mr. Morris as Acting Mayor, the Fusionists would thus continue to control the majority of votes.

On the other hand, if Mr. Morris joined the Army and the Mayor stayed at home, the bill authorizes Governor Dewey to name a man from the same party as Mr. Morris—Republican—to the temporary vacancy in the Presidency of the City Council.

New York City Democrats were scratching their heads in surprise today at the coup Mr. La Guardia effected in Albany. They are scheduled to hold conferences with Democratic minority leaders in the State Senate and Assembly over the week end and are expected to issue a statement the first of next week.

Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, voicing the views shared by the Democratic leaders here, declared that the law was an attempt to let Mayor La Guardia rule the city "by proxy."

Affection Demonstration Main Gandhi Fast Result

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 6—Five days after the ending of Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast one fact stands out: From the purely political standpoint of the All-India Congress Party, its only practical result was that it showed the immense hold Mr. Gandhi still possesses over the affections and veneration of large sections of his countrymen and the great importance attached to his life even by those who have not followed his leadership.

Beyond this, and excluding whatever personal benefit Mr. Gandhi himself may have received from his abstinence, the fast appears to have done nothing toward resolving the deadlocked Indian political situation.

So far as the mood of the country is concerned, one seems already to detect that sense of deflation which generally follows periods of emotional excitement, particularly when prolonged anxiety and strain have fortunately proved unfounded. The ensuing calm period might provide favorable atmosphere for a more practical and realistic approach both to immediate and long-term problems.

Another possible reaction to recent events might be an end to the sporadic violence that still continues, insofar as Congress Party supporters are concerned therein, although such a result is purely speculative.

The real objective of the fast was to explore possible ways of getting the Congress Party out of the impossible position resulting from the attempted coup last summer and its defeat. The obvious ends for which Mr. Gandhi fasted have not been accomplished, but whether other ideas occurred to that incalculable personality through suggestions from friends or contemplation during his fast is naturally impossible to say.

It should not be forgotten that the method of repudiating the Congress Party's Bombay resolution and its resulting civil disobedience campaign, together with appropriate assurances as to the future, was mentioned by the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, in the course of correspondence btween the two men as one which would receive consideration.

On the vexing question of responsibility, it should perhaps be pointed out that Congress Party leaders were not detained on account of acts of murder, arson, and sabotage which happened subsequent to their arrests, but on account of their own writings, speeches, and resolutions which openly threatened the Government and were considered likely to lead to violence.

Every country at war assumes the right to restrain persons with or without trial whose activities are regarded as detrimental to the national effort. Individuals who have committed definite violence have been or are being tried by courts. In the case of leaders who were previously detained or in a case where the responsibility of the organization as a whole was in question, the judicial tribunal could hardly pass judgment as any government in the world would have felt justified in taking executive action of a preventive nature.

On the evidence of Mr. Gandhi's own statements he was prepared to run the risk of riots and plunging the country into conflagration, and he contemplated a movement that included strikes—even a general strike if necessary—stoppage of railways and possible interference with British troop movements and freedom of every man to act for himself.

The official view is that a mass struggle, even on those limited lines, could hardly be permitted with the enemy at the gate. That was and is also the view of the Moslem papers, one of which is now reprinting a Government booklet as serial, and of the depressed classes and of Roy's Radical Democratic Party and other sections whose opinions receive little publicity abroad.

Nevertheless, it is probably of little use to discuss the question responsibility now except as a matter of historical interest.

At the moment all friends of India must be thankful the outcome of Mr. Gandhi's fast has not been such as to add further embitterment to Indo-British relations and they can only hope statesmen on both sides will leave the past behind and concentrate their attention on the future.

At War's End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6 — The British High Commissioner to Canada, Malcolm MacDonald, told a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of New York that the Indian people could gain their freedom at the end of the war "either as a dominion inside the British Commonwealth, or, if they prefer it, as an independent nation outside."

"The solution of the Indian problem rests very largely—by no means entirely, because we can do a great deal to help, but very largely—with the Indian peoples themselves," Mr. MacDonald said. "If they can avail themselves of the specific proposals which Sir Stafford Cripps made on behalf of the British Government early last year, they will undoubtedly gain their complete national freedom at the end of the war. That proposal of the British Government still stands. It has not got any stings on it."

Pacific Coast Absenteeism Held Educational Problem

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—One way to solve the problem of worker absenteeism and at the same time keep Los Angeles from being labeled a "labor stringency" area is for manufacturers to study their own personnel practices.

That, in brief, was what Carleton B. Tibbetts, President of the Los Angeles Steel Casting Company and former President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, told some 300 iron and steel executives at a meeting held here recently under sponsorship of the State Chamber of Commerce. At the same meeting, Henry P. Nelson, Assistant to the Director of the Controlled Materials Plan Division of the War Production Board, made a detailed analysis of the plan as it affects their work here.

The steel industry, in spite of many well-established ramifications in and around Los Angeles, is a relatively new business on the West Coast. Henry J. Kaiser has dramatized the unpredictable promise of manufacturing here by giving the West its first ore-to-plate steel mill, located near Fontana. What is to happen after the war conceivably depends in large part upon the success with which management in Southern California solves manpower, production, and distribution problems now. The meeting just held showed up some perplexities, especially in getting materials, with which local manufacturers are struggling. What seems to trouble them most is red tape.

200,000 Workers Needed

For immediate consideration, however, Mr. Tibbetts said the iron and steel industry in Los Angeles will need 200,000 more workers by the time it reaches its production peak in January, 1944. He voiced a warning that local industrialists are neglecting defense precautions in face of the possibility—he called it a probability—of Japanese air attack before the war is over.

A recent survey, Mr. Tibbetts declared, disclosed that many employers are not aware of the locations of casualty stations near their plants. Machine tools can be replaced, he reminded his audience, but not manpower. While he did not believe the Japanese could undertake with any success an invasion of this coast, he considered it probable that they could disprupt communications by token raids and thereby cause the Army to keep important numbers of men stationed here.

As for getting the 200,000 workers for iron and steel plants by 1944, he said half of that number necessarily would be women. The War Manpower Commission, of which he is a Regional Director, won't of itself be able to solve the problem of absenteeism and labor turnover, he said. Mr. Tibbetts put that job right up to the executives. Education of the worker and consideration of his welfare by management will lessen voluntary absenteeism, he said.

Intricate Problem

In discussing the Controlled Materials Plan, Mr. Nelson struck a responsive note when he referred to its apparent intricacies. But he pointed out that no problem as complex as the distribution of critical materials—aluminum, copper, steel are the three so designated at the present—is of simple solution.

The new Controlled Materials Plan, he insisted, represents a considerable simplification of method, while it also means a return of major judgment responsibilities from the War Production Board to industry itself.

He defined the purpose of the plan as to balance available supplies with authorized use of the materials, and to issue such authorizations in a balanced program geared to both industrial and military needs.

Labor Gamut Run On Rickenbacker

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War air ace, was described alternately on the House floor yesterday as "lambasting labor" and as a foe only of "labor racketeers."

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York referred to the flier as "lambasting" labor and said Rickenbacker was "no Daniel come to judgment." He added that "absenteeism" was being used as "a catch-all phrase" in an attack on labor.

Thereupon, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi gained the floor to assert that "Eddie Rickenbacker never attacked honest labor, but he has attacked labor racketeering that is slowing down production and causing the death of our boys on the battle fronts of the world."

The Mississippian's statement brought applause from both Democrats and Republicans.

Guffey Tells Senate There Is No Bar To Fourth Term of 'Good President'

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, a New Deal supporter, told the Senate today that "there is no American tradition that a good President cannot serve four terms in the White House."

Reviewing President Roosevelt's 10 years in office as the nation's Chief Executive, Senator Guffey told his colleagues that the Republican opposition was desperate because he said it knew there was no tradition which would bar the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt.

"We judge our presidents by what they do and what they are, keep them and get rid of them to suit ourselves, not to suit the convenience of party ambition or politics as usual, Senator Guffey said.

The Pennsylvania Senator said that today, 10 years after the President's first inaugural, "there are countless Americans, rich and poor, of every race, creed and color, bankers included, who say: 'Thank God for Roosevelt.'"

"Their impatience with the tricks and trades, with the sneers and jibes of partisan opposition to the President is growing every day," Senator Guffy continued. "They respect the Congress of the United States but they do not love it, except as it serves the public welfare and promotes the common defense.

"They neither respect nor love the majority of the newspapers which lend themselves to the bought-and-paid-for sniping of the ultra rich, playing the same game of business as usual, profits as usual, tax exemption as usual, down with labor and let's get that man out of the White House so we can make some money."

Senator Guffey paid tribute to what he termed "Roosevelt's war leadership." He reviewed the moves he said the President had made to prepare against the possibility that the United States might become involved in war.

Senator Guffey said President Roosevelt had been called a warmonger for his efforts to get the United States prepared and then had been blamed after Pearl Harbor "for not having warned our forces of the danger of attack."

Chicago Absenteeism and Tardiness Going on Trial in Mock Proceedings

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Absenteeism and tardiness in a Chicago war plant will go on "trial" next week—a joint labor management committee's plan designed to show employees the urgent necessity of staying on the job.

The plant of the Manufacturers Screw Products Company will be converted into a courtroom for the staging of a mock trial of an unidentified employee on charges of being absent from work in the factory, which is engaged in war production. He also will be "tried" on a charge of tardiness.

Committee members said they hoped the trial, scheduled for March 10, would illustrate to employees the reasons workers stayed away from their jobs and the extent which their absence affected war production. They said the trial also might uncover means of rectifying the absenteeism and tardiness of employees.

There will be nothing unreal about the scheduled proceedings. Municipal Judge J. M. Braude will preside and the company's attorney will act as prosecutor. The defendant will be represented by counsel, while six employees, all with perfect attendance records, have been selected as jurors.

The punishment, if the "defendant" is convicted, will be determined by the company president, Ben J. Sackheim.

The mock trial proceedings was commended by W. H. Whetro, head of the labor production division of the War Production Board, who said that each plant engaged in war production has "its own absenteeism problems and causes, and they are different in every plant.

"When this plant or any other, through co-operative actions of management and labor, makes a genuine effort to uncover the reasons employees stay away from work, it has gone a long way toward reducing absenteeism to a minimum."

New N. Y. Income Tax Deductions Are Not on Early Printed Forms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6—Due to the fact that the modifications of the New York State Income Tax Law were not enacted until after tax blanks were printed, the forms being distributed to taxpayers do not include instructions on the new deductions authorized by recent legislative action.

The new benefits, signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on Feb. 18, permit deductions for medical expenses in excess of 5 per cent of the taxpayer's net income, with a maximum of $1,500 in the case of a husband and wife and $750 in the case of a single person. This has been interpreted by legal authorities as embracing expenses incurred by healing in Christian Science.

Other recent legislative actions relating to taxation extend the allowance of $400 for each dependent child to those over 18 years of age who are in full-time attendance at an approved school or college and permit quarterly payment of the State income tax on April 15, July 15, Oct. 15, and Jan. 15.

The reforms were enacted at the request of Governor Dewey, who made tax reduction one of his 1942 campaign pledges.

The Tax Office was swamped with extra work last year when the Legislature approved the 25 per cent tax reduction proposed by Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman too late for inclusion in the tax blanks. At least 100,000 taxpayers failed to take advantage of the cut, forcing extra work on the State Government.

Notwithstanding lowering of Federal personal exemptions, New York State has made no changes in this credit, which remains at $2,500 for a married person and head of the family, $1,000 for a single person.

The State Legislature has under consideration a bill providing for a pay-as-you-go policy for taxpayers similar to the Ruml plan for Federal taxation. Under the measure the tax collected this year would be considered as discharging the taxpayers' liability for 1943 although based on 1942 income, and starting on Jan. 1, 1944, a withholding tax would be imposed.

Shipping Increase To Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, chairman of a Senate Committee investigating Puerto Rican conditions, has reported a sharp increase in shipping to the island and said if the Government uses the shipping space intelligently, "some relief for Puerto Rico will result."

It was the first meeting of the Chavez Committee since its return from a tour of Puerto Rico.

Senator Chavez told reporters Lew W. Douglas, War Shipping Administrator deputy, testified that the February and March allotments of tonnage for the Puerto Rican trade were each 10,000 tons more than the January figure.

Senator Chavez also said, without naming his source, that within the last two weeks Government authorities have been permitting more small boats to engage in commerce with Puerto Rico.

He said representatives of the Interior Department and Agricultural Adjustment Administration would be asked to testify in another closed hearing, possibly tomorrow or Saturday.

Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico, in a letter to Chairman C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, of the House Insular Committee, again urged the appointment of a special House committee to visit Puerto Rico for first-hand knowledge of the Island possession's economic and political troubles.

Congress Urged to Delay Action On Compulsory Health Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—A request that all proposals involving compulsory health insurance or compulsory hospital insurance be held in abeyance until after the war to permit men in the armed forces to voice their opinions on the questions was contained in a letter and bulletin sent to all Senators and Representatives in Washington this week by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

"We all expect the Government to dip into the pay envelope for necessities such as the Victory Tax, a pay-as-you-go tax, Social Security, War Bonds, etc., but if any part of the employee's pay envelope is to be retained by him for such essentials as food, clothing, and shelter, it is necessary that all Utopian schemes to wipe out want be held in abeyance at least until after the cessation of hostilities," the letter, signed by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Bureau, said.

"And certainly those in the armed forces should be given an opportunity, after the war, to express their wishes in a matter involving an important part of their earnings for all time to come."

Mr. Anderson stressed that there were a number of members and friends of the Bureau in the armed forces who "certainly are not in favor of compulsory health insurance, state medicine, or any form of compulsory medication."

"They would strongly protest against any plan which would mean a possible dissipation of a considerable part of their future earnings through a system which tends to encourage malingering and expensive unnecessary and dangerous forms of treatment which many persons find can be dispensed with if more emphasis be placed upon the benefits of right living and right thinking," he declared.

The Bureau Bulletin said that while men in the armed services are compelled to submit to medical treatment regardless of their personal wishes in the matter, "when they return to civil life, they may object most emphatically to being compelled to help maintain a vast system of state medicine for themselves and their families."

Stephan Asks Court To Lift His Sentence

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant owner convicted of treason against the United States, asked the Supreme Court March 5 to set aside his capital sentence.

He was charged with harboring a German aviator, Peter Krug, in his flight from a Canadian prison camp.

The Supreme Court petition asserted that "all of the overt acts alleged in the indictment were acts of aid to an individual that do not constitute acts of treason."

"A verdict should have been directed of not guilty on the motion of defendant for failure to prove aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States," the petition added.

Churches' Wartime Community Aid Described in Council's Booklet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—A handbook containing more than 100 different activities and services undertaken by churches throughout the country to meet the wartime needs of their communities was published by the Co-ordinating Committee for Wartime Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America here today.

Entitled, "Wartime Services of the Churches," the 23-page booklet outlines programs of activities for servicemen, youth activities in wartime, child welfare, health, family security, social protection, race relations, Japanese resettlement, education concerning consumer interests, foreign relief and preparing for peace.

Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the Council, in announcing the handbook, said the material was based on a detailed survey and reports made during a series of conferences with church executives and officials of government social service agencies. The survey of church activities indicates an amazing variety of new services, he added.

In camp communities and war industry centers, churches are carrying on a wide and varied program ranging from inviting soldiers to Sunday dinner to setting up nursery schools in churches for children of working mothers, the handbook reports. It also describes ways churches are co-operating with the United Service Organizations, extensive recreational programs, study and discussion groups and other measures taken to combat the rise in juvenile delinquency; participation in the farm work camp program and ways to improve race relations.

Dr. Luther A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity School and former President of the Council, is Chairman of the Committee.

U. S. Ordnance Unit To Leave Canada

CAMP SHILO, Manitoba, March 6 (AP)—The lowering of the Stars and Stripes over this camp shortly will mark the end of more than four months rigorous training in Canada for 900 United States soldiers.

The men, members of the Ordnance Proving Center, Winter Detachment, U. S. Army, have just completed a number of tests of war machines and ammunition under adverse weather conditions. The coldest official recorded temperature during their stay was 49 degrees below zero.

Maj. E. R. Huff of Batavia, N. Y., Acting Commanding Officer, and Chief of the Armaments and Amunition Proof Division, said the entire program was a complete success.

The camp, 120 miles west of Winnipeg, will be taken over by Canada's First Parachute Battalion, which has been training at Fort Benning, Ga.

Major Huff had high praise for the co-operation of Canadian Army officials.

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Easy Steps to Correct English

Colloquialisms in Everyday Speech

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT	
THIS	OR THIS?
1. Be sure *and* come tomorrow.	1. Be sure *to* come tomorrow.
2. It must be *somewheres.*	2. It must be *somewhere.*

The correct sentences are at the right.

This lesson deals with colloquialisms; that is, with words or phrases permissible in familiar conversation but incorrect in formal writing and speaking. Some grammarians, however, consider a colloquialism incorrect at all times, while others take a more lenient view.

A.

anywhere (correct) . . . anyplace or anywheres (colloquial or dialect).
everywhere (correct) . . . everyplace or everywheres (colloquial).
nowhere (correct) . . . noplace or nowheres (colloquial).
somewhere (correct) . . . someplace or somewheres (colloquial).

1. I cannot find my book *anyplace,* although I have looked *everyplace.* (Colloquial.) 2. I cannot find my book *anywhere,* although I have looked *everywhere.* (Correct.) 3. I find it *noplace,* but it must be *someplace.* (Colloquial.)

45th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

4. I find it *nowhere,* but it must be *somewhere.* (Correct.)

B. 1. The tennis court is *in back* of the house. (Colloquial.) 2. The tennis court is *behind* the house. (Correct.)

C. 1. Be sure *and* bring the package. (Colloquial.) 2. Be sure *to* bring the package. (Correct.)

D. 1. Try *and* interview Mr. Hart today. (Colloquial.) 2. Try *to* interview Mr. Hart today. (Correct.)

E. 1. Don't blame *it on them;* blame *it on me.* (Colloquial.) 2. Don't blame *them for it;* blame *me.* (Correct.) 3. Don't blame *them;* blame *me.* (Correct.)

F. *Charge* as a verb means to *accuse.* 1. He was charged *of* speeding. (Colloquial.) 2. He was charged *with* speeding. (Correct.)

G. *Claim* as a verb means to *demand* as *due* on basis of right or privilege. Do not use *claim* as a verb unless a right, title, or privilege is involved. 1. I *claim* that he is innocent. (Colloquial.) 2. I assert (or maintain) that he is innocent. (Correct.) 3. I *claim* title to this property. (Correct.)

H. 1. Elsa is dark *complected.* (Colloquial.) 2. Elsa is dark *complexioned.* (Correct.) 3. Elsa has a dark *complexion.* (Correct.)

I. 1. He is *nowheres near* ready to start. (Colloquial.) 2. He is *not nearly* ready to start. (Correct.)

J. 1. I had hardly begun to speak *until* he interrupted. (Colloquial.) 2. I had hardly begun to speak *when* he interrupted. (Correct.)

K. *Expect* as a verb carries the idea of looking with *expectation;* or, looking into the future. 1. I *expect* he is at the office. (Incorrect or colloquial.) 2. I suppose (or believe) he is at the office. (Correct.) 3. I *expect* to leave tomorrow. (Correct.)

L. 1. He promised *how* he would do it. (Colloquial.) 2. He promised *that* he would do it. (Correct.)

M. 1. Don is always in search *for* knowledge. (Colloquial.) 2. Don is always in search *of* knowledge. (Correct.)

N. 1. Listen *at* that. (Colloquial.) 2. Listen *to* that. (Correct.) The word *listen* is an extremely unpleasant introduction to a sentence, as "Listen, let me tell you this"; "Listen, here is a surprise for you!" If you have been preceding your sentences with *listen,* you can break this habit now.

Exercise 1

Strike out the incorrect word.

1. Julia is light (complexioned, complected).
2. Be sure (and, to) visit the aquarium.
3. Do not blame (it on me; me for it).
4. He was charged (of, with) a traffic violation.
5. I (maintain, claim) that he is innocent.
6. The bird flew (behind, in back of) the aviary.
7. Have you seen Ray (anywhere, anyplace)?
8. Try (and, to) win the award.
9. I (expect, believe) he is in the house.
10. Listen (to, at) that music!
11. We are in search (of, for) rooms.
12. I am (nowheres near, not nearly) ready.
13. Tommy had hardly begun to practice (until, when) he was interrupted.
14. Joel promised (how, that) he would try again.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—complexioned; 2—to; 3—me for it; 4—with; 5—maintain; 6—behind; 7—anywhere; 8—to; 9—believe; 10—to; 11—of; 12—not nearly; 13—when; 14—that.

Lesson 46 in the news columns next Tuesday.

Printing Course Is Opened to Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

Already more than 20 girls have invaded the ranks of the printing classes at the Omaha Technical High School Print Shop, giving the boys keen competition in efficiency, accuracy and speed.

Enlistment of printers in the armed services created such a shortage of workers in the various local print shops that there were not enough boys, even for part-time work, to meet the need. This demand, plus the government's request that every high school graduate be employable, caused the school officials to eliminate the general course and place girls in various shop courses, one of the most popular being printing.

Calls for Girl Workers

"A number of printers have said that they are in favor of employing girls and would be interested in placing them. The second day after the formation of the girls' printing class, calls came in from print shops for girl workers," said F. A. Spangler, head of the printing department. Mr. Spangler is enthusiastic about giving the girls this opportunity.

The girls' course, like the boys', consists of one period of English and six periods of printing. In 24 weeks they will be ready for placement. They receive training in hand composition, locking form, proof reading, and feeding Gordon presses. The press feeding is especially stressed as press feeders are needed. The beginning wage for the girl worker is thirty-five cents per hour.

Sheet Metal Work

Another branch of vocational instruction open to the girls and rapidly attracting them is Sheet Metal Work, in which they learn to work with aluminum, to use the micrometer, to bore holes, and to rivet. The course offers two periods of Mechanical Drawing, two hours of Sheet Metal, one hour of Shop Mathematics, and one hour of English or Modern Problems. The need for Mechanical Drawing experts is evidenced in the fact that one employer, seeking 150 blue print workers, found only 3 in all the 5 Omaha high schools. Special training in inspection work is given to the best students and commands a beginning salary of sixty-five cents per hour. About thirty pupils are now receiving that training in Technical High.

Other girls are finding their "victory" niches in learning to operate power machines. Skilled workers are placed to make blankets, pillows, caps, etc., at $37 per week. Food service is still another training field in which excellent training is given girls to equip them to serve the country's need.

Egone

A Child Needs Help in Reaching Out to Others Through Correspondence

A child should be encouraged to write his own "thankyous" for gifts and other courtesies. Even the very little child can "tell Mother the letter" and draw a picture himself to give it the authentic touch. A few minutes from Mother or Daddy and small daughter begins to make her own contacts by mail with the outside world. It should be introduced as fun, not a chore. It is an adventure that brings friends of one's own, and builds an understanding of the grace on exchanging courtesies. Some of the most delightful correspondence in literature has been between adults and children. Some of the most exciting child play has been connected with neighborhood mail boxes, in trees or on garden gates. And letter writing is always good practice in learning to express oneself.

Through the Editor's Window

A Normal-School Teacher on "Jesus the Teacher"

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many who have taught school or Sunday school have doubtless made some study of Christ Jesus as a teacher. Such a study has never failed to improve my teaching, and has therefore been a project freely recommended to my teacher friends. So of course when the distinguished professional magazine, School and Society, presented in its Feb. 27, 1943, issue a leading article on "Jesus, the Teacher," by Floyd T. Goodier of the faculty of Illinois State Normal, I lost no time in reading it.

As a pattern Mr. Goodier's method is refreshing. After describing the training and schooling which any boy of an obedient Jewish family in Jesus' time would have in a town like Nazareth, including the traditional training in some trade or craft and the sort of experience it would bring, Mr. Goodier examines the teaching methods of Jesus according to accepted modern pedagogical standards.

The article is too long to touch upon here in any detail. A few high lights, however, may start some of you upon an interesting and enriching study of your own.

* * *

The verb "teach" used in reference to the work of Christ Jesus is found nearly 200 times in the Gospels, as frequently as all other verbs together. "He taught in the synagogue, he taught on the hillside, he taught from a boat, he taught throughout the villages of Palestine, he spent many hours privately instructing the twelve apostles," Mr. Goodier says.

Besides his home instruction in Old Testament passages, and according to the admonition in Deut. 6:6-7 "which has always been observed by loyal Jews," the child Jesus was probably sent at the age of six or seven to a synagogue school called "The House of the Book" for instruction in the Book of the Law. He may also have attended the Scribal College where rabbis were taught, but in any case he was later shown to be familiar with the literature we call the Old Testament. Proofs for these statements may be abundantly found in the Gospels, as Mr. Goodier's article illustrates.

Jesus as the Teacher stressed a central theme: The Kingdom of God. This he developed in three ways, illustrated by such passages as: (1) "The kingdom of God is within you"; (2) "Thy kingdom come"; and (3) ". . . inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." He had the conviction that he was divinely called to teach, and nothing—no ridicule, indifference, opposition of church or government, nor, personal danger made him swerve from it.

* * *

Eleven points concerning his teaching methods are next listed by Mr. Goodier, and I have hinted a few possible illustrations.

1. Christ Jesus usually introduced his teaching with a question or a problem. (Request of the woman at the well, problem of the Good Samaritan in answer to a question, setting the little child in the midst to deal with the striving on who shall be greatest.)

2. He was quick to build his teaching on something already taking place. (Can you find examples?)

3. He went "from the known to the unknown"—an accepted practice in exposition. (For example, his statement beginning, "Ye have heard that it was said to them of old time . . ." after which he went on and gave a new interpretation to an old saying.)

4. He "apparently recognized the importance of individual differences and adapted his instruction to the needs of the individual." (Do you recall such statements as, "All men cannot receive this saying" . . . "but ye cannot bear them now" . . . ?)

5. He saw the possibilities of an individual, and was encouraging and patient with a student through failure after failure, eventually lifting him to a higher level of living. (The career of Peter is one of the thrilling "student" stories of all time.)

6. His teaching was natural, abundant with simple, homely, illustrations. (Jerusalem and her children was as a hen and chickens, the humble moth, and rust were made use of.)

7. He was clear and direct, concise, to the point, and practical, with "marvelous illustrations" wherever needed.

8. His teaching was graphic and vivid. He made word-pictures. Each parable was used to illustrate a single truth. His use of parables "attracted attention, aroused thought, impressed the memory, and implied a spiritual lesson," (Test the different stories for "pictures" and for vividness.)

9. He used figurative language to make his points: proverb, epigram, paradox, and hyperbole. What modern teacher has not found a judicious use of these effective! And the Oriental expected and delighted in them.

* * *

10. Mr. Goodier also finds evidence of refreshing humor, delicate irony, and deliberate exaggeration to bring a broad smile to the faces of his listeners. (The beam and the mote, straining at gnats and swallowing camels, referring to the Pharisees as "those just persons who need no repentance," and describing the guests who took the chief seats at the dinner and then were invited to move to less prominent places.)

11. The final point—courage in presenting his message in the face of opposition—Mr. Goodier illustrates with many references and descriptions, inspiring to search out and think over. And at the end of his article he says: "Possibly the time will come when in spite of our theological and doctrinal controversies, we may make greater use of the Bible in our schools. When that day comes, it will not be amiss in teacher-education schools to give some attention to Jesus as a Teacher."

Open Letter to Bobbie's Mother

(Replying to "An Open Letter to Bobbie's Teacher")

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Dear Bobbie's Mother,

I visited your home today. I found you in the kitchen listening to Bobbie's account of Indians which I had given in school. You were patiently fixing peanut butter sandwiches and cookies for a hungry Indian tribe waiting on your back step. I saw the old blanket and the old kettles (Indian drums) you had produced for their play. I heard Bobbie thank you, and carefully close the back door on his way out. Now I know why Bobbie, though wiggly and active, is attentive and polite to me at school.

* * *

Flowers graced your dining and living rooms. I know why Bobbie in interested in nature. I saw old familiar songs on your piano, and I know why Bobbie sings joyously and in tune. In Bobbie's room I saw a child's prayer and the American Flag hung side by side, and the airplane model which he and his dad are making with such care.

I heard a shout of joy, and then a murmured conversation, as Bobbie greeted his dad, and the two of them settled on the front step to exchange confidences of the day's doings. I know why there's pride and respect and tenderness in Bobbie's voice when he speaks of "My Dad and my Mom."

* * *

All this and more I saw and heard. I realized anew that here in your home is wrought the bulwark of a great nation. In your home is expressed all that is worth living for. I, Bobbie's teacher, am just giving him the necessary tools and encouragement to forge ahead and build the kind of world that is exemplified in your cultured and democratic home.

I wish every teacher could visit every child's home. We need to be reminded often that teaching school is something more than listing grades and checking tests. Reading books and number charts must become a part of life itself, blended in with the scheme of things at home, at work, and at play.

Yes, dear parent, I visited your home today. I learned more about why I am teaching school. Gratefully yours,

Bobby's Teacher

An Open Letter to Bobbie's Teacher was printed in the Family Forum on this page, Dec. 26, 1942.

A Child Likes Regularity, Plus A Mother With 'Time' for Him

The Family Forum

Why Not a Daily Schedule?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

Here is a hint to busy mothers who never seem to find time to accomplish all they wish. Why not try a schedule! Budget your time, just as thoughtfully and carefully as you do your dollars!

Mrs. Roosevelt once said, in substance, that if she had the experience to go over again—that of being a young mother with several small children—she would most certainly schedule her day.

If we do not do this, we find all too often that idle moments have passed into hours, hours into days, days into weeks, and so on, without a single accomplishment to our credit, except perhaps for the fact that our families have had three meals a day. True, the job of looking after a family is no small matter, in itself, and it does come first with every wife and mother; nevertheless, we all have inherent capacities for achievement which too often lie dormant for lack of use. Besides, every mother owes it to herself and to her family to have some wholesome interest outside the home.

Experiment a Bit

You may have to experiment at first, to work out a schedule where the needs of the whole family can be taken care of, and at the same time allow a spare interval just for you, yourself.

But do a little juggling. It will be well worth it in the end when you find you've read that book you've been wanting to read for months, or that you've at last managed to attend the Garden Club meetings, or the P. T. A. meetings, or whatever is nearest your heart's desire.

Change, if you have to, little Sara's feeding schedule from 10, 2, and 6 to 11, 3, and 7—or vice versa. And what about a couple of hours of nursery school each morning for Johnny? If you feel you can't afford the tuition, organize your own "nursery school" in your own back yard, and let the mothers take turns supervising. They, too, would relish those extra hours on the days it was someone else's turn to be "teacher." And how the children would love it! (But nursery school is subject enough, within itself, for a whole new article, so I won't press the point further here.)

If you have a maid, arrange her work so that she has an hour in the afternoons to take the children for a walk to the park. That would be recreation for her, as well as for the children, and you.

Easier on the Children

But the important thing to remember, of course, is the daily, regular schedule. Each individual's mode of living is just a little bit different from everyone else's, so you will have to make your own personal arrangements which best suit you and your family. However, when we know we are going to do a certain thing at a certain time, we go ahead and do it, and then dismiss it from our thought. If our days are not planned, though, we are apt to have a dozen things on our mind at just the time we should be free from hurry, anxiety, or tension; for instance, when we are giving little Sara her bottle, or Johnny, his lunch.

I can think of no greater asset to a child and his future, than for him to have a quiet, calm, poised, well - balanced, even - tempered mother. It is impossible to manifest these qualities if there is a sense of hurry, rush, and needless noise in the household. (Mrs.) M. P. L.

Air Geography Taught

Hanover, N. H.

Geography of the Air, a course embodying suggestions originally made by Major Alexander de Seversky, will form an important part of the new geography major recently announced by Dartmouth College. It will endeavor to fill the present-day need of teaching geography from the point of view of the flyer, giving to the air some of the attention hitherto confined largely to the land and the water.

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The Home Forum

The Healing Influence of Spiritual Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE ISRAELITES were carried away captive, they wept by the rivers of Babylon. Their captors required that they make mirth for them by singing one of the songs of Zion; and the Israelites asked (Psalms 137:4), **"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"** They needed to learn, as all must learn, that "the Lord's song" can never be sung in "a strange land," but is always heard in the land of gratefulness and thanksgiving for God's goodness to man, thus causing "the strange land" to blossom as a garden.

The Apostle Paul had learned much of this lesson when, on one occasion, hated and persecuted because of the healing truth he was demonstrating, cast into prison and fettered, he and his companion, Silas, sang songs and praises to God. The difficulties which may have seemed to him oppressive wrongs and injustice, when met with song and praise were dissolved, even as the midnight earthquake broke their prison fetters, an opportunity thus being afforded them to lead the keeper of the prison and his family to accept the gospel of Christ.

It was this inspired and inspiring attitude of rejoicing in the ever-presence of Christ, Truth, that enabled Paul to admonish the Ephesians, and through them all others, **"Be filled with the Spirit; speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ"** (Ephesians 5:18-20). As thought rises in spiritual song above whatever difficulties may assail, one learns the truth set forth by Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 106), where she says, **"Music is the harmony of being; but the music of Soul affords the only strains that thrill the chords of feeling and awaken the heart's harpstrings."** And on the next page, continuing the metaphor, she says, **"More love is the great need of mankind. A pure affection, concentric, forgetting self, forgiving wrongs and forestalling them, should swell the lyre of human love."**

The beauty of this real music, "the harmony of being," is that it can enter the human heart even though the individual may be engaged in the performance of duty, facing the mortal resistance to Truth on the battle front of war. Even there, as in all human situations, the student of Christian Science can know the meaning of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Unity of Good" (p. 13): **"The principle of music knows nothing of discord. God is harmony's selfhood. His universal laws, His unchangeableness, are not infringed in ethics any more than in music."**

Jesus and his disciples sang a hymn on that evening of the Passover before they went out into the Mount of Olives, where the momentous decision, "Not as I will, but as thou wilt" (Matthew 26:39), was reached by the great demonstrator of Truth. Mrs. Eddy, who faithfully followed in the Master's steps, in surrendering the false material sense of existence for the spiritual fact of Mind's supremacy, gave to mankind her hymns of spiritual beauty and truth, as found in the Christian Science Hymnal. A student of Christian Science has many times experienced healing from pain while singing silently, in prayerful thought, one or another of her hymns, until the sense of suffering was dissolved in spiritual peace.

Why, then, are not the healing songs of spiritual love more constantly rising from grateful hearts and the singing voice? It is perhaps because, as Elihu complained to Job (Job 35:10), **"None saith, Where is God my maker, who giveth songs in the night?"** Job, indeed, had to learn the true nature of God in order that he might receive his freedom from suffering. And Christian Science is helping all who seek Him to know God as ever-present Love, the divine Principle of real being, and to know man as the reflection and expression of divine Principle, God.

As the student must learn by constant study and practice the science of music which he wishes to understand and express, so the student of Christian Science must constantly keep his thought filled with music, "the harmony of being." Thus may he hear the angelic songs which announced the coming of Christ to the earth, and the triumphant strain which the Revelator heard as the song of the victors over evil. This study and practice of spiritual music, "the harmony of being," enables one rejoicingly to manifest the qualities of harmony, in love, forgiveness, gentleness, hope, and peace. Our need for making melody in the heart is emphasized in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 116), where Mrs. Eddy asks: **"Are we filling the measures of life's music aright, emphasizing its grand strains, swelling the harmony of being with tones whence come glad echoes? As** *crescendo* **and** *diminuendo* **accent music, so the varied strains of human chords express life's loss or gain,—loss of the pleasures and pains and pride of life: gain of its sweet concord, the courage of honest convictions, and final obedience to spiritual law."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Dance of the Moonflower

She pauses on the shadowed stage of night,
Waiting her cue to play her little part.
A green cloak sheathes her slimness, with the art
Of camouflage. Then from the distant height
Of some dim balcony, a round light pours
A shaft of silver down the breathless dark,
And in a sudden white and gleaming arc
Her dress unfurls. A night bird's music soars.
Frail, lovely ballerina of the moon—
She moves where soft winds bid her bend and sway.
This is her hour of splendor until day;
This is her ecstasy that ends too soon.

ESTHER BALDWIN YORK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ORNAMENTED SILVER CUP FROM ANCIENT ROME

THE SILVERSMITHS of ancient Rome were skilled in handling and ornamenting silver in every known technique. There were three methods used: repoussé (hammering), engraving (chasing), and attached relief (soldering or welding). Many beautiful silver pieces have fortunately been preserved, some through burial for deliberate concealment; some through accidental burial under volcanic lava.

This ornamented cup was found in a farmhouse at Boscoreale, near Herculaneum, during the excavations of 1893–1894. There were altogether 103 such vessels, now in the Louvre. A comparable discovery at Hildesheim of Roman silver-plate is in the Berlin Museum. Untold store and riches in the arts of precious metals disappeared in the past through plunder. What has survived is a legacy for which generations of men will be most grateful. Hidden under ground in darkness for 1800 years, these objects now rejoice the eye, and express the universal love of beauty and the everpresent inclination in man to manipulate materials with grace and imagination.

This cup was made obviously before the momentous year of 79 A. D., year of the catastrophic eruption of Vesuvius. The design is characteristic of the reign of Augustus. It was customary to use the symbolical oak, olive, or laurel, for all-over surface ornamentation. While the Greeks would have stylized such forms, the Romans treated them naturalistically. We see here the olive branches realistically modeled and carefully deployed over the entire surface of the cup. Such decoration in less adroit hands might seem ill-suited to function; the Romans were discerning, however, in manipulating elements of design.

Some of the cups came in pairs, and the weight of the pair might be inscribed on the bottom of each cup. Here is an inscription copied in the Metropolitan Museum of Art Catalogue of the Exhibition of Augustan Art, 1939:

"(The property) of Sattia, daughter of Lucius. (One of) a pair having a (total) weight of two pounds, ten ounces, seven scruples."

DOROTHY ADLOW

There Are Turf Fires In Dublin

THE IRISH COUNTRY has come to the city with a vengeance. Whiffs of turf smoke, only associated with delightful holidays and boreens, now come drifting down the crowded thoroughfare. Stripped of its romance, the sod of turf has become a problem of practical utility. A problem indeed, especially in the domestic field, where its tantalizing, exasperating, whimsical characteristics have revolutionized our daily routine.

We began badly. In our ignorance, we expected turf to behave exactly like coal. But just as two people speaking the same language are fundamentally different and need different treatment, so do turf and coal fires. Then, instead of welcoming this substitute as a friend, we looked on it as an intruder, and almost resented its timely appearance. For a while, wishful thinking had buoyed us up. It was just too fantastic that coal could completely disappear. Then willy-nilly and driven, we were compelled to accept the turf. Grumblingly and impatiently, we poked and prodded, shivering over our smoldering efforts.

We suffered, but we learned. We learned that, above all, a turf fire must be minded and looked after, even coaxed and cajoled. We changed our tactics. We made concessions, even great concessions. First, our maid's room had to go. We do with a daily maid now, for turf requires space, and yet again space. For its housing, impossible places are requisitioned, even under the beds in small flats. Garages and outhouses are crammed to the roof. Suburban backyards and even gardens are one big overflow. Yet, even as it overflows, so does it vanish. In the twinkling of an eye, great yawning gaps appear, and the painstaking unwieldy effort has to be started all over again.

Another concession has been the removal of sitting-room grates or their adaptation. Ranges have been abandoned, and anthracite stoves taken out. Queer contraptions have appeared on the market. All sorts of gadgets for fuel saving and turf cooking. Man's inventiveness has sprung forth like a mushroom overnight. Expenses have mounted. One may economize with coal and still feel warm. But not with turf. Certainly a few sods might smolder all day, but the result would scarcely melt a snowflake. Sod on sod must be piled halfway up the chimney if a really warm fire is wanted. Then turf is exclusive. Slack and logs may fraternize, but, as these commodities are unprocurable at the moment, turf holds extravagant sway, curbed only by a ration of one ton per two months.

Yet, as if to make up for all these shortcomings, it has given us some pleasant surprises. No sticks are needed to light it (a great consideration these times) if a smoldering sod can be obtained from another fire. No matter how small it may be, it is enough to light a furnace. Then again, a turf fire will keep from one day to the next if banked down with its own ash. The grate will be still warm and radiate a heat no newly-lighted coal fire could give. It only needs to be poked and blown. That, again, is another story. A pair of bellows is a necessity, coupled with patience and time. The turf, of course, must be dry. Sometimes it arrives wet. Then we have to think again. These are only some of the points and essentials we have learned in our lengthening apprenticeship—and we are still learning!

B. M.

Der heilende Einfluss des geistigen Lieds

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DIE ISRAELITEN in Gefangenschaft geführt worden waren, weinten sie an den Wassern zu Babel. Diejenigen, die sie gefangen hielten, hießen sie zu ihrer Belustigung ein Lied von Zion singen, und die Israeliten fragten (Ps. 137, 4): „Wie sollen wir des Herrn Lied singen in fremden Landen?" Sie mußten lernen, was alle lernen müssen, daß „des Herrn Lied" nie „in fremden Landen" gesungen werden kann, sondern immer im Lande der Dankbarkeit und der Danksagung für Gottes Güte gegen die Menschen gehört wird, wodurch „das fremde Land" wie ein Garten blüht.

Der Apostel Paulus hatte viel von dieser Lehre gelernt, als er und sein Begleiter Silas einmal Lieder sangen und Gott priesen, nachdem sie um der heilenden Wahrheit willen, die Paulus bewies, gehaßt und verfolgt und ins Gefängnis geworfen und gefesselt worden waren. Als Paulus den Schwierigkeiten, die er als drückendes Unrecht und als Ungerechtigkeit empfunden haben mag, mit Gesang und Lobpreisung entgegentrat, verschwanden sie, und um die Mitternachtstunde löste ein Erdbeben ihre Fesseln und bot ihnen so Gelegenheit, den Kerkermeister und seine Familie zur Annahme des Evangeliums von Christus zu führen.

Diese inspirierte und inspirierende Haltung des Frohlockens über die Allgegenwart des Christus, der Wahrheit, befähigte Paulus, die Epheser und durch sie alle anderen zu ermahnen: „Werdet voll Geistes: redet untereinander in Psalmen und Lobgesängen und geistigen Liedern, singet und spielet dem Herrn in euren Herzen und saget Dank allezeit für alles Gott und dem Vater in dem Namen unseres Herrn Jesu Christi" (Eph. 5, 18-20). Wenn sich das Denken im geistigen Liede über alle sich darbietenden Schwierigkeiten erhebt, lernt man die Wahrheit, die Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 106) mit folgenden Worten darlegt: „Musik ist die Harmonie des Seins; aber die Musik der Seele bietet die einzigen Weisen, die die Akkorde des Gefühls ertönen lassen und des Herzens Saiten wecken". Und auf der nächsten Seite setzt sie den Vergleich fort und schreibt: „Mehr Liebe ist das große Bedürfnis der Menschheit. Eine reine, konzentrische, selbstvergessende Liebe, die Unrecht vergibt und ihm vorbeugt, sollte die Leier menschlicher Liebe anschwellen lassen".

Die Schönheit dieser wirklichen Musik, „der Harmonie des Seins", liegt darin, daß sie in das menschliche Herz gelangen kann, selbst wenn man in Erfüllung der Pflicht auf dem Schlachtfelde dem sterblichen Widerstand gegen die Wahrheit gegenübersteht. Selbst dort wie in allen menschlichen Lagen kann der Christliche Wissenschafter die Bedeutung der Erklärung Mrs. Eddys in "Unity of Good" (S. 13) wissen: „Das Prinzip der Musik weiß nichts von Mißklang. Gott ist die Selbstheit der Harmonie. Seine allumfassenden Gesetze, Seine Unveränderlichkeit werden in der Ethik so wenig verletzt wie in der Musik".

Jesus und seine Jünger sprachen einen Lobgesang an jenem Passahabend, ehe sie an den Ölberg hinausgingen, wo der große Beweisführer der Wahrheit zu dem gewaltigen Entschluß gelangte: „Nicht, wie ich will, sondern wie du willst!" (Matth. 26, 39) Mrs. Eddy, die dem Meister im Aufgeben des falschen materiellen Sinnes des Daseins und im Anerkennen der geistigen Tatsache der Allerhabenheit des Gemüts getreulich nachfolgte, gab der Menschheit ihre an geistiger Schönheit und Wahrheit reichen Lieder, die im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Liederbuch enthalten sind. Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter ist oft von Schmerzen geheilt worden, während er in stiller Andacht eines ihrer Lieder sang, bis das Schmerzgefühl in geistigen Frieden aufgelöst wurde.

Warum steigen dann die heilenden Lieder geistiger Liebe nicht dauernder aus dankbaren Herzen zu Gott empor? Vielleicht kommt es daher, daß man, wie Elihu dem Hiob klagte (Hiob 35, 10), „nicht fragt: ‚Wo ist Gott, mein Schöpfer, der Lobgesänge gibt in der Nacht?' " Hiob mußte in der Tat Gott recht erkennen, um von seinem Leiden befreit zu werden. Und die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft allen, die Gott suchen, Ihn als die immergegenwärtige Liebe, als das göttliche Prinzip des wirklichen Seins erkennen und den Menschen als die Widerspiegelung und den Ausdruck des göttlichen Prinzips, Gottes, erkennen.

Wie der Schüler die Wissenschaft der Musik, die er verstehen und ausdrücken will, durch beständiges Studieren und Üben lernen muß, so muß der Christliche Wissenschafter sein Denken beständig mit Musik, „der Harmonie des Seins", erfüllt halten. So kann er die Lieder der Engel, die das Kommen Christi auf Erden verkündigten, und das Triumphlied, das Lied der Sieger über das Böse, hören, das der Offenbarer hörte. Dieses Studieren und Üben geistiger Musik, „der Harmonie des Seins", befähigt einen, frohlockend die Eigenschaften der Harmonie in Liebe, Versöhnlichkeit, Sanftmut, Hoffnung und Frieden zu bekunden. Daß es uns not tut, im Herzen zu singen, ist in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 116) betont, wo Mrs. Eddy fragt: „Füllen wir die Takte der Musik des Lebens recht aus, indem wir ihre erhabenen Weisen betonen, die Harmonie des Seins mit Tönen anschwellen lassen, von denen frohe Echos kommen? Wie Anschwellung und Abnahme die Musik akzentuieren, so drücken die mannigfaltigen Töne menschlicher Akkorde Verlust oder Gewinn des Lebens aus—Verlust der Freuden und Schmerzen und des Stolzes des Lebens; Gewinn seiner lieblichen Harmonie, des Muts ehrlicher Überzeugungen und des schließlichen Gehorsams gegen das geistige Gesetz".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Harp in the Night

The night is a harp in silence,
The wind-breath a single word,
The crystaled ring by the moss-rimmed spring
Is the brief bell-note of a bird.
The bird says: "Weep," in the darkness,
The wind sighs: "You," through the night,
And only the still moon-drift on the hill
Is left me of past delight.
But the harp of the silence wakens
With sound, in the moon-grayed dew,
And, over the bird and the wind's one word,
Sings tenderly; "Sweet," and "True."

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Hawthorne Draws a Portrait of Tennyson

WHILE I WAS AMONG the Dutch painters, a gentleman accosted me. It was Mr. J——, whom I once met at dinner with Bennoch. He told me that "the Poet Laureate" (as he called him) was in the Exhibition rooms; and as I expressed a great interest, Mr. J—— was kind enough to go in quest of him. Not for the purpose of introduction, however, for he was not acquainted with Tennyson. Soon Mr. J—— returned, and said that he had found the Poet Laureate—and going into the saloon of the old masters, we saw him there, in company with Mr. Woolner, whose bust of him is now in the Exhibition. . . .

Gazing at him with all my eyes, I liked him well, and rejoiced more in him than in all the other wonders of the Exhibition. . . .

How strange that in these two or three pages I cannot get one single touch that may call him up hereafter? . . .

He is as un-English as possible; indeed, an Englishman of genius usually lacks the national characteristics, and is great abnormally. Even the great sailor, Nelson, was unlike his countrymen in the qualities that constituted him a hero; he was not the perfection of an Englishman, but a creature of another kind—sensitive, nervous, excitable, and really more like a Frenchman.

Un-English as he was, Tennyson had not, however, an American look. I cannot well describe the difference; but there was something more mellow in him—softer, sweeter, broader, more simple than we are apt to be. Living apart from men as he does would hurt any one of us more than it does him. I may as well leave him here, for I cannot touch the central point.—From "The English Notebooks of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Waiting for Spring in the Carolinas

PEOPLE HAD TOLD me of spring in the Carolinas. They had tried to describe the voluptuous abandon of it, the wanton beauty that draped the trees and garmented the earth. In my mind I saw pictures of the flowering meads of the Italian Primitives. Primavera scattered blossoms over everything. I gazed again at a pink sea of peach trees against the blue and silver of the Mediterranean and flings of wild freesia upon the mountain sides of Provence. Violets purpled the islands of the Aegean and I trod with care upon the carpet of dwarf crocuses that stretched to the water's edge in Corsica, or lay among the sweet-scented narcissi in the South of France. I walked in English woodlands, sulphur with primroses, smoky with the drifts of bluebells. I filled my mind with the remembrance of all the blossomings that I had ever seen. Chronicled and sung through the centuries, wreathed into chaplets of verse by Greek poets, these hyacinths and narcissi, these violets, crocuses, and primroses had decked the hair of the gods. But always, it seemed to me, when I remembered them, the flowers were enriched by legend or association. Here, now, in this new world, they would be drenched clean for me of emotion. Here I should discover beauty that was as yet unsung and form that could be loved for itself alone.

With excitement I awaited this spring.—From "Southern Harvest," written and engraved by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Colors Michelangelo Used

THE CEILING PAINTING . . . is painting on damp lime wash. In this process the lime serves to bind together the pigments and also to provide the white colouring. Only a limited number of colours can be used and these become lighter when dry. The painter applies as much of the wash as will serve for one day's work. . . . In Michelangelo's frescoes the edges of each application can be clearly discerned and we can thus determine how much he painted every day. In his time the ground was composed of two parts marble sand to one part mortar. To this ground of sand and lime, which was dampened the night before, and applied in several layers, was added a damp covering of marble dust and lime. The previously prepared drawing, or cartoon, was cut into pieces, each of which represented a day's work. The section of the drawing was then fastened on to a fresco ground and the outlines were traced with an iron stylus. The fresco took about six weeks to dry. After drying, the ceiling paintings of the Sistine Chapel were partly gone over in ultramarine and gold. The colouring does not greatly differ from that of the "Doni Madonna," but in the course of the four years' work Michelangelo tended more and more towards the use of subdued grey, grisaille-like tones. The modelling, especially that of the flesh parts, is lead grey; the high lights have the full strength of the white lime. Grey, grey-violet, grey-brown, grey-green, olive-green, yellow, cerise, orange-red and pure black are used; the colours achieve their strongest effects in the shadows, in the half light they are broken with grey and in the full light with yellow.—From "The Paintings of Michelangelo." (New York: Oxford University Press, Phaidon Edition.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

A Bureau Without "Bureaucracy" ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

There is a good deal of justified attack on "bureaucracy" these days and it is instructive to turn to one big Federal agency which generally has avoided that evil, and to see how it has done it. This is the Tennessee Valley Authority, approaching the tenth anniversary of the original 1933 act, as the boldest and perhaps most far-reaching effort of our times to decentralize the administration of Federal functions.

TVA captures the imagination. Even the most phlegmatic can be stirred by the thought of bringing electricity into lonely valleys and kerosene-lit cabins, and in dozens of areas in the seven-state watershed; this is just what TVA did.

Americans in taming their continent like bold, imaginative strokes, and the story of TVA is chock full of them. Here is the little town of Guntersville, Ala., of 2,800 people. With one of the new TVA reservoirs near by it came out one day to witness the gathering of 50,000 persons to see boat races along the town's new shore line!

Mighty Rivers Harnessed

Mighty rivers, with singing Indian names, have been harnessed. It was obvious that this huge watershed offered problems with which the individual states and communities could not deal. So something new was born, an important pioneering step in America's government; a reconciliation between the states and Washington. A new independent, regional agency was invented, capable of dealing with the whole area as one problem through co-operation with local governments and with authority from Congress.

But this was not the full secret of success. First, TVA was organized in the form of a corporation, with broad, flexible, discretionary powers. It was not working for profits but for the people, yet it was organized on a basis that made business methods natural. Then, as important as anything else, it moved right out of Washington. It got down into the Valley's grass roots. It became indigenous. It was not just one more Federal bureau. It became a part of the states it served, and the real measure of its success is the local feeling of identity and ownership.

When pending construction is completed, it will be the second largest power system in the country, and it has brought this power right smack into the native white-stock South that was starving for electricity and fertilizer and industry. As by-products it has opened up navigation (a tow of more than 2,000 jeeps, amphibians, ambulances, and Army trucks went past that same startled Guntersville recently, saving overburdened rail and motor facilities) and it cut down floods. With its munitions and aluminum plants and its power output, TVA is of vital value in wartime.

But the point about "bureaucracy" is the one that has pertinence at the present time. The folks down along the Tennessee, Hiwassee, and Ococee Rivers don't think of the 35,000 TVA employees, who are picked under a tight merit system, as "bureaucrats." Why, they come from "right round hyere!" It isn't necessary for TVA to bombard neighborhoods with questionnaires because TVA is part of the neighborhood itself and knows its neighbors.

On the other hand, Congress has always, thus far, been sympathetic to TVA, because statistics show its success, because a continuous Federal audit is going on, and because its directors appear annually before the House Appropriations Committee to justify expenditures in detail.

Starnes Pays Tribute to TVA

Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama is no radical; in fact, he is a member of the Dies Committee. So it is interesting to hear his heartfelt tribute recently to the TVA as a hard-headed, antibureaucratic product which will, without dodging local taxes, without political corruption, without a hint of procurement scandal, within the normal span of life of the local consumers of power, pay back to the Federal Treasury all the money Congress has provided to make that power production possible.

Mr. Starnes points out some of the high spots: 10 dams since 1933; six more under rush construction today; not a strike in its history; no outrageous profits or startling bonuses, but on the other hand cheap power, and, after payments in lieu of taxes and depreciation reserves, a 4 per cent return on power investment.

When it started, there was hardly a municipal power system in the area, but now it sends power to 83 municipalities and 45 co-operatives, plus nine large war industries served direct.

TVA must not be considered a bureaucratic competitor of the capitalistic system, actually it fills an exceptional niche that is neither business nor politics, but that can help harmonize the two. With all the talk of bureaucracy, it is comforting to hear Mr. Starnes say: "It is in the great American industrial tradition. For all time it explodes the outworn notion that the operations of a government agency are bound to be clumsy and expensive."

The Country Speaks: Michigan

War Industry Not a "Conversion" ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

The way the one-time automobile makers are today turning out war goods you'd think they'd been doing nothing but that for years. That's American resourcefulness.

But there's a lesson in this changeover from peace to war in the automobile business. There has been too much of an inclination by some persons to analyze the whole thing on the basis of social or political economy, instead of engineering.

Maybe they're partly right in their criticism of the conservative, sometimes selfish, instincts of a few among those who finance and operate big business. But that actually isn't the question at all. This whole issue of auto plant conversion can be reduced to terms of engineering.

The simple fact is—and no sweeping claims that conversion has been accomplished can deny it—that the automobile industry AS IT STOOD IN THE FALL OF 1941 has not been "converted" to war production.

That may sound like splitting hairs, but the distinction must be stressed that the industry in a very large part is a new one, with new buildings and new machines, because some exultant critics would overlook that point entirely. All of the tanks, most of the airplanes and airplane engines, and much of the other pieces such as guns, are being made in new or rebuilt factories, with new or rebuilt machines.

It is building up a straw man to knock down to say that the industry proved to its satisfaction that it couldn't convert, and then turned around and did just that. For the industry never claimed that it could not convert to war production. Individuals may have made rash statements, led perhaps by ignorant assumptions that the automobile factories would in a week or so be turning out bombers. But no responsible persons representing the industry ever made any broad statement to the effect that the industry could not do what it has now done today.

Reuther Plan Could Not Work

The industry did, after examining the so-called Reuther plan, which proposed simply the use of existing auto tools in each individual plant to turn out 500 fighter planes a day, see clearly that this could not be done. Mr. Reuther himself later—and I have a transcript of his remarks—admitted that perhaps his plan was not a practical one.

But pointing out the engineering impracticability of doing what Mr. Reuther in this instance specifically proposed, does not constitute a denial that the industry could stop making automobiles and start making war goods.

Automobile engineers from that point on were moved, because of some public impatience, to try to explain the mechanical difficulties involved. To explain them proved about as much of a job as the mechanical task itself.

It was pointed out that the conversion job would require more time than some critics believed it would. It was pointed out that new machines would have to be ordered, and new buildings erected.

More important than anything else perhaps, it was pointed out that the industry couldn't organize itself to make something else until it knew precisely what it was going to make.

It was widely thought that just because an automobile contains a gasoline powered motor, the makers of automobiles could very easily make airplane engines. The auto people are making airplane engines all right, but for the most part these are being made in entirely new plants, with new machines. There's a big difference between an automobile engine and an airplane engine.

Chrysler's Machine Conversion Record

The fact that Chrysler boasts that 86 per cent of its machines are now used in war production is pointed out as a refutation of the claim—and here's the straw man again—that the industry couldn't convert more than 30 per cent of its tools.

Some high officials—I recall one in particular who was a banker rather than a manufacturer—did make some remarks to that effect early in this period. But such remarks, even though presuming to foresee all the future uncertainties involved, could hardly be taken as official expressions from the "industry." They did not necessarily represent the thought-out convictions of industrial engineers.

No one knew in the autumn of 1941 whether they they would be asked to make bombers or parts for antiaircraft guns. But as things were organized and plans drawn up and decisions made, as the auto makers organized themselves for closer co-operative action, and then later the Government stepped in to facilitate that integration, the conversion process began in earnest.

It is no surprise to close observers in and out of the industry that it has now converted to full war production, and that it has been found possible in some instances to use much more than 30 per cent of its old tools. As the program developed, for one thing, new ways of doing things were discovered. Machines once used in auto making, and honestly believed at one time by both labor and management to be of no earthly good in war production, have been adapted, through that American ingenuity, for use in some phase of this war work.

To Change the Subject:

Seeds of British-American Friendship ..... *By Melita Spraggs*

"Thank you, America." This is the refrain in a song of gratitude hummed to themselves by thousands of British gardeners as they dig their war-time plots in backyards, flower-gardens, parks, on railway banks and land reclaimed from bombed areas this spring. Their gratitude is for the seeds sent to them by people in the United States—nine tons in 1941, 90 tons in 1942, and now 45 tons for the present season.

This was also the theme song at hundreds of all-America vegetable shows held in many parts of Britain last fall when gardeners displayed the results of the 92 per cent germination from their 1942 seed packets. One of the most colorful shows was held in the Orangery in Kensington Gardens, built for Queen Anne by Sir Christopher Wren.

A 90,000-ton yield from 150,000 cartons has enabled hundreds of British families to have home-grown green vegetables throughout the winter without making demand on shipping space. The gift is specially welcomed this year in view of the Minister of Agriculture's recent pronouncement that Britishers must grow more vegetables than ever before, if a shortage is to be averted next winter.

"Growth" of Friendship

Although amateur farmers on Britain's food front are usually more facile with rake and hoe than with pen and ink, in many cases regular correspondence has been established and lasting friendships made through these seed packets. Each carton carries a tag with the American donor's name and address, and a message saying it is "A gift sent by the British War Relief Society of America."

Eighteen different varieties are contained in each of the 75,000 cartons received this year. All have been selected as specially suitable for British soil and climate and have been submitted to rigorous tests in the Middle West. They include onion, leek, carrot, lettuce, turnip and parsnip, bean and pea, cabbage, cauliflower, beetroot and radish seeds—enough to keep one family supplied with fresh vegetables for a year.

These seeds, distributed to gardeners throughout Britain by the National Allotments Society, are growing in many strange places. Some have been sown on a plot in the former Pets' Corner in the London Zoo. This garden is tended by William Strang, a Scotsman who, 50 years ago, came to London on his way to America. He took what he thought was a temporary job in London and has been here ever since.

"At least I have an American garden now," he says with pride.

Plot Where Royalty Lived

Another flourishing United States vegetable garden is in the grounds of the house at 145 Piccadilly, occupied by King George and Queen Elizabeth when Duke and Duchess of York.

East-End dockers in the Isle of Dogs have been particularly successful with growing of American seeds. It was in this heavily bombed area of London that Mr. R. S. Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture, initiated the scheme. Here on land cleared after Nazi bombs had razed whole blocks of houses, flourishing allotments are worked by the dockers and their wives.

Speaking for the gardeners of Britain, the Minister expressed gratitude for what he termed a "magnificent gift from the people of the United States." "The seeds," he said, "are a reminder that the might of the United States is now linked with the power of this country until Victory is achieved." Mr. B. de N. Cruger, Chairman of the London Committee of the British War Relief Society, told the allotment holders how the scheme had been worked out in America at a convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau, held in Maryland in December, 1940.

Britain at Work on Human Welfare for Peacetime

News expected shortly of actual talks on Welles' proposals to guarantee more secure world.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—Both nationally and internationally, Britain's Government and specialists are at work on practical projects for securing that advancement of human welfare so strikingly stressed by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, in his Toronto speech Feb. 26.

It is confidently expected here that news of actual discussions on postwar economic and other questions will be coming to light very shortly. Such evidence of concrete efforts in preparedness for reconstruction will be the best of all answers to Mr. Welles.

But in the meantime, an especially warm welcome is accorded here to the United States Undersecretary's latest pronouncement. This is due largely to Britain's concentration of thought just now on its own reconstruction questions as raised in the debates on the Beveridge social security proposals.

So far as the Government is concerned, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee took opportunity over the week end to deliver an important speech combining a reply to Mr. Welles with assurance to the British people that their administration is getting down to details of social planning along the lines of the Beveridge proposals.

Mr. Attlee declared to an audience of industrial workers in the Lancashire town of Ashton-Under-Lyne that the Atlantic Charter was not just a vague aspiration, but set out very briefly the ideals on which the United Nations are agreed the world must be rebuilt. Postwar problems, he said, must not be left until the end of the war, and he stressed the progress already made by the Government in this direction.

He pointed, for instance, to wartime developments such as the introduction of a guaranteed working week and guaranteed wages for industry, claiming that these will have a far-reaching and lasting effect on the stability and efficiency of industry.

Worker Recognized

Mr. Attlee continued, "We are recognizing the status of the worker in industry. He is ceasing to be considered as a mere instrument working for another's profit.

"After the war, we shall have to consider, first, How is this country going to get its living? One of the major causes of the depression after the last war was the attempt to make profits out of scarcity instead of utilizing abundance.

"We had the tragic and ridiculous spectacle of widespread destitution and poverty with millions of people idle," he went on. "We had poverty in the midst of plenty."

The British Government, Mr. Attlee said, is working out plans to avoid this happening again. He declared it seeks stability in world prices, steady and adequate rewards for primary producers, organization to enable the world's adequate resources to provide enough food for all the people, and, finally, utilization of the services of all workers in peace as in wartime.

World for Producers

"I want a world designed not for speculators but for the real producers of wealth," Mr. Attlee declared.

Both The Times of London and the Daily Herald have devoted leading editorials to welcoming Mr. Welles' speech and both particularly stress the need for urgency in getting plans under way, in view of many big problems to be thrashed out between the nations. But both indicated their awareness of the coming disclosure of what already is being achieved.

Mr. Attlee found it necessary to give new assurance over the week end that the British Government is getting on with details of its social-security plan on the lines of the Beveridge report. Since the Parliamentary debates on the Beveridge proposals, there has been talk in the press and by the public suggesting that the Government may be going to shelve the plan.

Wrong Interpretation

Indications are that this is a wrong reading of the Government policy. But week-end political meetings in many parts of the country on the general theme, "We won't let the Beveridge Plan die," confirm to the Government the necessity to keep stating its case.

The fact is that large sections of opinion in Britain have become so convinced that Government action on the Beveridge Plan would supply the needed promise of a better world order after this war that anything short of a complete and unqualified yes to all the Beveridge proposals is a disappointment to them.

Sir William Beveridge himself, in articles he now is contributing to the press here, stresses many points of agreement between himself and the Government on the reconstruction plans. As for progress already made, he says, "All this within three months, even admitting the provisional character of the Government conclusions, represents speed of action on a report which can have had few if any parallels in peace."

By a Staff Photographer

This Can Happen in Wartime. Why Not Afterward?

Sacks of flour from Australia pyramid on a dock at a Middle East port. Food distribution is being accomplished in wartime with the help of lend-lease and a vast network of merchant shipping. A comparable plan must be adapted to peacetime needs, say postwar planners, in order to prevent widespread famine and the possibility of another global war.

Food: Orr's Postwar Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 3—A plan to supply the food needs of the United Nations as a starting point toward world-wide planning for postwar reconstruction is proposed by Sir John Boyd Orr, British authority on nutrition, in an article featured in the forthcoming issue of the International Labor Review, monthly publication of the International Labor Office here.

"The only way to insure postwar united action," Sir John says, "is to get agreement now on a plan expressed in concrete terms about which there can be no ambiguity—not even any pretense of misunderstanding. The plan must deal with something of equal interest to all nations. It must deal with something so essential for the welfare of all people that every government, whatever its political philosophy may be, will agree to co-operate on a world-wide basis.

"It must be so simple in its broad outlines that it will be understood by the common people. It must be a practical plan which we have the physical means to carry to completion. It must be one which can be applied in its initial stages in the free countries during the war, and in the occupied countries as soon as they are liberated, so that there will be no need to wait for a peace conference for a decision. The development of the plan must arise from a war plan and proceed automatically, unless some nation or group of nations decides to withdraw from co-operation."

A food plan based on human needs, Sir John declares, meets all these conditions.

The kind of national organization to be set up, Sir John says, would vary in different countries according to their existing political and economic structure, and it should evolve from the existing war food organizations so there would be no sudden break after the war.

For Britain, he suggests an organization making use of the existing agricultural marketing boards, which could be run on business lines "without any bureaucratic interference, and in all its activities, except the central control, be subject to the stimulating effect of competition."

I. L. O. Post to Finer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 3—Appointment of Dr. Herman Finer of London, authority on public administration, to the position of special consultant on postwar reconstruction to the International Labor Office, was announced recently by Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I. L. O.

Dr. Finer's appointment, Mr. Phelan said, was in line with a policy of strengthening I. L. O. services which have been intrusted with the task of preparing for the postwar reconstruction period. He was confident that Dr. Finer's experience in the field of public administration would increase the effectiveness of the I. L. O.'s contribution to the shaping of reconstruction policies.

Although Dr. Finer's main work has been done in Britain, he is widely known in the United States, Canada, and Europe. He attended City of London College, the London School of Economics, and London University. In 1924 he won a Rockefeller Fellowship for study in the United States, and again in 1932 he was awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship for study in the United States, Italy, and Central Europe.

Control of Minerals by Allies Now Enough to Outlaw War

LONDON, March 2. Delayed. (AP)—War can be—probably will be—outlawed by joint control of the distribution of the world's mineral wealth by the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the U. S. S. R.

That is the considered opinion of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now engaged in checking the implications of the fourth clause of the Atlantic Charter: "They (United States and Britain) will endeavor, with due respect for all their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the grade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

The Association, acting in an advisory capacity to the United Nations, in collaboration with Allied natural scientists, is on a regular schedule of committee and conference work, reporting regularly to the British Government.

German propaganda has consistently claimed the Axis nations were forced to go to war because they were unable to gain access to the world's raw materials. Allied natural scientists are furnishing plenty of statistical arguments to the contrary.

Proof by Statistics

As regards the extent of the United Nations' holdings of raw materials, here are some figures which can be appreciated by the man in the street.

Their steel-making capacity is twice that of the three Axis nations together with all the countries they have occupied. The United States alone is producing at the rate of about twice that of continental Europe and 10 times that of Japan.

In hardening metals the United Nations are practically out on their own. Ttogether with the countries accessible only to them they produce:

All the world output of vanadium, 97 per cent of nickel, 96 per cent of molybdenum, 82 per cent of chrome, 82 per cent of cobalt, 77 per cent of manganese, 77 per cent of tungsten, and about 90 per cent of the world's copper.

Aluminum, now in the higher brackets of war materials, used to be more plentiful for the Axis nations. Between them in 1938 they produced about 55 per cent of the world's total. Since then it has been a race between the Allies and Axis, and 1942's figures show the ratio has switched to 60-40 in favor of the Allied nations.

Aluminum and Coal

In the four years, 1937 to 1941, the world output of virgin aluminum approximately doubled, reaching just under a million tons.

In coal [the United Nations produce about 70 per cent of the world's supplies] the Axis powers together have sufficient current resources, although mounting Allied air offensive against their mines and transport facilities is slowing down production and distribution.

Against this, the Axis hold nearly three quarters of the world's tin supply mainly through the Japanese conquest of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies.

The United States uses over 40 per cent of the world's production, but in the whole of that country and of Canada there is not a single tin mine.

Ninety per cent of the world's production of manganese ore is consumed in the iron and steel industry, but four fifths of the world's steel output occurs in countries producing about 2 per cent of the required manganese.

Russia Third in Steel

Russia is the only example of a large producer of the ore being a large steel producer. It is now third on the list of steel-making countries.

Canada produces 90 per cent of the world's nickel, and natural scientists have already indicated the responsibility that country will share in arranging its fair distribution and yet to prevent its accumulation for war purposes.

The supply of platinum, rare enough but wanted for various war industries including the manufacture of nitrous explosives, is under the control of the Allied nations, Canada producing one half, Russia a fifth, America and South Africa between them another fifth, with smaller quantities from Colombia, the Belgian Congo and Abyssinia.

Soviet Russia's potential mineral supplies are estimated to exceed those of any other country.

Omitting incalculable quantities of low-grade iron ores in the Kursk district, Soviet reserves of iron ore have recently been estimated at 10,000 million tons, surpassing those of the United States.

Resources of Gold

As long ago as 1936, Russia's manganese resources were computed at over 700 million tons, sufficient for about 200 years' output at present levels.

Russia is also in the front rank of platinum producers. Statistics for gold production are secret, but the union has "adequate resources."

The position in Soviet Russia with regard to nonmetallic minerals is stronger than that of any other country. In recent years it has been the world's largest producer of crude magnesite, reserves of which are computed at 250,000,000 tons. The prospected phosphate rock deposits of the country now exceed 60 per cent of the world's resources. No details of mica production have been issued since 1935, but then the U. S. S. R. ranked second in the world. The Russian output of asbestos has been exceeded only by Canada.

Russian deposits of potassium, magnesium, and rock salts have yet to be properly assayed. Reserves alone of these salts, consisting of scores of thousands of millions of tons, equal about 80 per cent of the world's present resources.

Heavy Dehydration Expenditure Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Expenditure of $650,000 for the dehydration of fruit and vegetables has been approved by the Australian Government in an attempt to meet the demand of both Australian and American forces in this area.

Negotiations to extend dried apple production has been carried on with firms in Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia. More than 30,000 tons of fresh apples, or about 1,650,000 cases, would be used to produce 4,000 tons of dried apples each year.

Stalin Has 2 Fighting Sons And an Attractive Daughter

[Henry Cassidy, chief of The Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, who has returned to the United States, tells some little-known facts about the personal life of Premier Stalin's family.]

By Henry Cassidy

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Joseph Stalin's family life, long concealed behind the Kremlin walls, has been made an open book by his country's war with Germany.

The same great struggle which has laid bare the power of the Soviet Union has disclosed that its leader, Stalin, is the father of two fighting sons.

The elder, Jacob Josefovich Djugashvili, bears his father's family name. He served as an artillery officer on the front early in the war. The Germans claimed his capture. Although this has never been confirmed by Soviet authorities, he has been cited for staying with his battery "to the last round of ammunition."

Younger Son Decorated

The younger, Vassily Josefovich Stalin, has the honor of bearing his father's adopted name. He is a colonel of aviation with a front-line air force. He has been decorated for exemplary fulfillment of his duties in action.

Stalin also has a pretty daughter, Svetlana, who is living in Moscow. She went to Kuibyshev at the time of the 1941 evacuation of the capital to live with her brother Vassily, who was then working on the Moscow-Kuibyshev military airline, while their father remained in the Kremlin. Since then, she has returned to the capital, and has been seen from time to time, quietly attending the ballet or opera with friends.

Vassily, a dark, lively youth, is popularly supposed in Moscow to be his father's favorite. As a boy, he was the ringleader of a group of sons of Soviet leaders. As with many American boys, they were zealous followers of flying. One of their number, Mikhail Frunze, son of the late commissar of war, perished in air combat.

Vassily has keen interest in other hobbies, including jazz. With a number of friends, he once invited the leader of a prominent Soviet jazz band to his Kuibyshev apartment to play, and then discussed music avidly with him.

No Favors or Publicity

Stalin's children neither ask nor receive any special favors. They receive no publicity. When Jacob was cited, and Vassily was decorated, their names appeared only in alphabetical order, among many others. Svetlana's name, to the best of my knowledge, has never appeared in the Soviet press.

I once asked to see Vassily, and was told there was nothing more he could say to a foreign correspondent than any other Soviet youth. But while I am home on leave, so many persons have asked me about Stalin's children that I feel no harm can come from writing what is common knowledge to the correspondents in Moscow.

Stalin himself is a widower. His second wife, Nadya Alliluieva, passed on in 1932.

Since then, gossip abroad has sometimes connected his name with others, including Marina Raskov, the handsome, black-haired aviatrix who crashed fatally this winter while flying at an air base. She was buried in the Kremlin wall. Stalin did not attend the funeral.

No word is breathed in Moscow of any new romance involving Stalin. His great aim seems to be to rid his country of the Germans.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The National Academy Annual

By Carlyle Barrows

New York

The National Academy, whose one hundred and seventeenth annual display (current through March 9) may be seen in the new fine arts galleries on Fifth Avenue, like many another institution has been required this year to face new conditions. Yet a stimulating show has been prepared in the face of difficulties attending the prosecution of the war. Among these difficulties is the temporary loss of exhibitors, who are usually counted upon to sustain the academy's annuals.

While many a stalwart academician and associate of the academy has sent in his latest work to the show, a large number of the exhibitors, it would appear, are non-members. This makes a difference, but it does not damp the spirit of the show, which is evident in the lively quality of many of the pictures and in the apparent youthfulness of the exhibitors.

* * *

In meeting its obligation to itself and to the public the academy has not found it necessary to curtail drastically the scope of the show, or even to lessen its representativeness in any marked degree. In the 14 galleries there are 447 exhibits in all. Of this number the largest group is devoted to paintings, of which there are 248. The next largest representation is of the graphic arts, with 127 prints. Sculpture is illustrated by 72 pieces, many of which are portrait heads and small figures. It is here that the show has its principal weakness, none of the concepts being markedly above average, although a few imaginative ones, such as Marion Sanford's "De Profundis" and Muriel Eden's "Roll Jordan," are distinctive and interesting.

In the painting section, the Academy shows some good compositions and portraits. In the more imposing category there are Leon Kroll's large family group, "The Household," containing several figures, well grouped and painted with tender feeling, and Robert Brackman's nude with still-life, called "Meditation." The latter emphasizes formal values with calculated restraint and is helped in the direction of lyricism by pleasant color. Another academician well represented is Hobart Nichols, the Academy president, whose spirited pastoral scene with horses is faintly dramatized with a topical allusion to war under the title of "The Bomber."

* * *

In the show as a whole there is much less comment on material events and human conditions than detached reference to the things most usually associated with creative art and artists—the sentiment of nature. In one of the most interesting canvases displayed the mood, however, is distinctly mystical. This is the large fantasy called "Figures With Still-Life" by Edwin Dickinson. It is painted with remarkable sensitivity and perfection of detail and has an outstanding prominence in the display.

It is a relatively simple task to cite a dozen artists who have sent in stimulating pictures, well painted. Some of these are only now finding their way into the Academy show, while others are painters of experience. Among them are Louis Bosa, whose "San Juan Hill" (a New York City subject) is painted with lively feeling and ability; Ferdinand Warren, painter of a dramatic "Storm Shelter," and Andrew Winter whose "Watching the Rescue" is a sturdy coastal subject, well handled in somewhat the Winslow Homer manner. Catherine Morris Wright is another artist who, in her piece called "Hockey," has done cleverly with mood and character, bringing off a fresh interpretation of figures in moody sunlight.

Artists of exceptional technical gifts are Paul L. Clemens, whose "Rainy Day" is a nude of luminous color in the manner of Renoir, and Furman J. Finck, painter of the still-life "Crows," directly dispersed in a narrow panel. Both these artists were among the Academy prize-winners, who included another interesting painter, Ture Bengtz, whose "Mariehamn Harbor" was chosen. Other prize-winners with their subjects were Greta Matson, "Pat"; Kenneth Hayes Miller, "Hagar"; Antonio Martino, "Tower Street"; Franz Kline, "Palmerton, Pa."; and Henry Gasser, "Rocky Neck." Mr. Kroll also took one of the major awards with his family group, as did Miss Sanford with her sculpture, "De Profundis."

The graphic arts section of the display encompasses an especially liberal assortment of prints in all the familiar categories. While technical ability appears to have been emphasized in the selecting of the works under the able management of John Taylor Arms, many of the examples on display reflect the personal moods often inherent in the modern outlook. This is a phase of the display which well deserves the attention of the print lover.

Eileen Darby

Helen Hayes in a Scene From "Harriet"

The play about Harriet Beecher Stowe, by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements, is being presented by Gilbert Miller at Henry Miller's Theater, New York.

Honor for the Stage

By Harold Hobson

London

The only theatrical honor bestowed by the King since the outbreak of war has been given to Lilian Braithwaite, who has become a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire. No honor has been more richly deserved, nor more widely acclaimed. Dame Lilian Braithwaite is undoubtedly the leader of the British stage on the actresses' side as John Gielgud is on the actors'. Her versatility, her awareness of the latest trends in the theater, and her superb ability to interpret and direct them are astonishing.

In the great costume dramas that Lewis Waller and Sir George Alexander used to present at the St. James's Theater, plays like "Sir Walter Raleigh" and "If I Were King," which were cavalcades of magnificent dresses, or ruffs and farthingales and pearl-sewn collars and noble headdresses, Dame Lilian Braithwaite was a striking and eye-attracting figure. Of the romantic bravura that derived from the inspiration of Irving she was a leading exponent. The long, high-flown speeches that were a mark of this type of entertainment fell from her lips with incomparable grace.

It is generally thought that Bernard Shaw put an end to this kind of play. So he did, but he also retained one of its most prominent features. He substituted a social conscience for the romantic values of costume melodrama, but kept the habit of elaborate and unrealistic speech. Real men and women no more talk like John Tanner than they do like Monsieur Beaucaire.

It was Noel Coward who first caused an exact imitation of the accents and half sentences, the hesitations and slurrings over of daily conversation to be heard on the London stage, and no actress did more than Dame Lilian to put Mr. Coward into the forefront of the modern dramatic movement. Her Florence Lancaster in "The Vortex" at the Royalty Theater in London, and later at the Henry Miller in New York, established Coward's fame, and made him the most talked-of writer of the post-war world.

If it was a long step from the flamboyant romance of a Waller play to the fashionable cynicism of "The Vortex," it was an equal transition from the hysterical maladjustments of the early Coward to the sweet old ladies of such pieces as "Family Affairs" and "Tony Draws a Horse," or from these again to the feather-brained heroines of "Fresh Fields," "Bats in the Belfry," "Full House" and other comedies in which Dame Lilian has achieved huge success in recent years.

Nor is she exclusively a comédienne. One of her finest performances, a representation of great power and pathos, was her Queen Elizabeth in "Elizabeth, Femme Sans Homme" at the Haymarket Theater in 1938. She is now appearing as Abby Brewster at the Strand Theater in the American play, "Arsenic and Old Lace." It is amongst the most popular roles she has ever taken. All London is trying to get into the theater to see it.

Dame Lilian Braithwaite was born at Ramsgate, the daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Braithwaite. Deeply interested in the theater from her early youth, she had much experience as an amateur before going on the professional stage. She appeared several times with the Irving and Romilly A. D. C.'s, and also played for the Oxford University Drama Society before she made her professional debut in South Africa. She won immediate recognition as an actress of outstanding talents.

During the present war she has done invaluable work at Drury Lane, organizing concert parties for the hospitals under E. N. S. A., in addition to her acting engagements. She has appeared in several films, including "The World's Desire," "Downhill," "Carnival," and "The Chinese Puzzle." Her daughter, Joyce Carey, besides being well known as an actress, is the author of several plays, one of which, "Sweet Aloes," ran for a year at Wyndham's Theater.

Philharmonic—Musical Aspect

By Oscar Thompson

New York

With the flare-up and possible disciplinary proceedings in the musicians' union resulting from Dr. Artur Rodzinski's wholesale dismissal of players of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, of which he is to be musical director as well as conductor next season, a music critic is only indirectly concerned. His job is to review an orchestra's concerts, not to tell that orchestra how to run its affairs. The union is even more something of another world than that of his daily ploddings from hall to hall. If, on the strength of a protest from those of its members who have been given the gate by the Philharmonic's new boss, the union decides to try Dr. Rodzinski on charges of disparagement of the professional reputation of his fellow union members, the evaluation of music is likely to have nothing to do with the case.

So far as even the names of the 14 dismissed players are concerned, the ordinarily attentive reviewer would be hesitant, in all probability, when he came to identify them with faces, or with any particular recollections of good or bad playing at concerts, save in the case of the widely known concertmaster, Mishel Piastro. He, of course, is a personality. The others are of the rank and file, and though some have had the bit of reputation that comes from long identification with an ensemble, it would not cause those who pass them on the street to turn and point them out.

Three veteran first chair men resigned, exclusive of the 14 who were sacked. They were Bruno Labate, solo oboe for 24 years; Mario Falcone, solo trombone for 34 years; and Bruno Jaenicke, solo horn for 21 years. All were among the best known of the orchestra's members. In their lesser way, they, like Piastro, were something more than rank and file.

* * *

Granting that he is only a curious observer, like any of his neighbors, when he confronts the imbroglio that the dismissals have brought on, the reviewer may still have pertinent thoughts of his own, based on his purely musical experience, about the causes of this continuing upheaval. He has had occasion to note dismissals in varying numbers in other seasons—never with any similar unsettlement thereafter. The management's way of announcing next year's eliminations—each by name—long before the end of the current season, instead of waiting to couple them with the listing of new men engaged to take their places (the usual procedure) may puzzle him, as it no doubt is puzzling others. Presumably there would have been less reason to raise a cry of professional disparagement if the announcement had been concerned with replacements rather than just removals. But this still is an organizational matter and has nothing to do with the musical performances that are a critic's concern.

The seeds of the current discord were sewn, your correspondent is convinced, in the Philharmonic's musical performances. Arturo Toscanini, and to a considerable extent Willem Mengelberg, built the ensemble in which the dismissed players found their place. Four of their number came to the orchestra after Toscanini's departure in 1936 (Mengelberg went back to Holland seven years before that) but they were merely absorbed into the organization as it then stood. If it already was declining from its Toscanini peak, their advent did little or nothing to break that decline. Through the last six years the personnel has remained substantially the Toscanini personnel.

* * *

But even if the passing of years does seem to make a difference in the accomplishments of individuals—and some of the Philharmonic men were not exactly fledglings, even in the Toscanini heyday—there are distinctions to be drawn between personnel and performance, some of which may depend on the discipline as well as the inspiration and the technique of the conductor. A procession of guest leaders and the experiment by which John Barbirolli, virtually unknown to Americans at the time he was brought over from England, became the regular conductor simply worked out badly. It can be argued that any conductor who followed Toscanini would have met with disaster. That, of course, is supposition. The unescapable fact is that the Philharmonic-Symphony, though it still gave many noteworthy performances, played less well after Toscanini's withdrawal than it did before.

* * *

There was the beginning—in actual performances—of all that has happened since. Criticism became prevalent, and not merely in the music columns of the newspapers. The old magic was gone—and with it something of the old respect. The fault-finding that at first was directed chiefly at the conductor eventually began to be leveled also at individual players or particular choirs. It persisted and grew in spite of the prowess of certain guest leaders of the Centennial season and the one now in progress. Toscanini came back for some special performances. But, for the orchestra, the Toscanini days were gone. The new broom—in this case, Dr. Rodzinski—sweeps clean. Or perhaps almost clean, for an exception was made for the first chair woodwind player whom this commentator regards as more unsatisfactory than those of his colleagues who have resigned or been dropped. What will come of the present turmoil is just conjecture. But the reviewer's hope, none too assured of fulfillment, is that of every subscriber—better performances.

Dance in Another Language

Dance in Show Business—V.

By Margaret Lloyd

Boogie Woogie to Jack Cole, featured dancer in the new Ziegfeld Follies, is a social phenomenon. But that does not make his "Wedding of a Solid Sender" a social document.

This sketch, which occupies about four minutes in the first half of the musical, is one of a series originally created for the Rainbow Room and other supper clubs. It is sophisticated entertainment. Whether it is adult depends on the point of view.

"The artist," explains the young dancer who has won theatrical success while dancing himself out of several phases, "is interested in what happens to people and the way they show it, and in presenting the reactions in design."

The less education people have the more uninhibited they are. And so the under-privileged Negro, having more abandon, lends himself most readily to the exaggerated lines and motor patterns of distortion. Just as the painter selects and distorts his material to make a composition, so does the choreographer. It is merely a matter of aesthetics.

* * *

Jack Cole's transcriptions of Harlem night life are not intended as veracious pictures, impressions, or interpretations. He uses the Negro dance and music forms, which he esteems very beautiful, as a springboard for his own creative output.

Boogie Woogie music, he says, is actually but a small part of the Jitterbug network, almost too casual to be defined. It consists of a persistent ostinato in the bass, with a simple melodic structure in the nature of improvisation on top. And the Boogie Woogie dance step is but one pattern among many.

If you do not Make With the Jive, and consequently know the language, you are not Hep or In the Groove. You are, of all things deplorable, a Square. Or perhaps that is if you do not Jive Jitterbugly enough.

Now all this takes place in the ballrooms of Harlem among the Negroes themselves, as an outlet, a release. It is a rhythmic revolt against misery. It is, all unconsciously, an hysterical attempt to even things up a bit. It is done for fun, for pleasure, an instinctive expression of modern primitivism, utterly without analysis. When it is adopted by the gay white visitor it becomes more artificial.

* * *

An example of Mr. Cole's clever artifice is in the closing number of his series, the only one, he says, that is definitely negroid. The hero, if so he may be called, has been through a grisly sort of courtship in a vicious setting, "trapped into marriage," "things that could happen to certain white people, too," but the final sketch, "The Funeral," has the wailing motions of native funebrial rites, similar perhaps to those that have been made familiar in "Porgy and Bess." Devoid of innocence, it must be added, as is the entire series.

The ironical touch comes in the reason the groom in a scene of fantasy is unable to get past the Pearly Gates. St. Peter blocks his way with a sign declaring: "We don't allow any Squares in here." Oh depths of ignominy! He who prided himself on being a Solid Sender (a Hepcat of the first water) to be now pronounced a Square! This number will very likely be included in the Follies by the time it reaches New York.

Mr. Cole hopes so, because, he says, it takes time for an audience to see dancing. The public ear has been trained (via radio and records) to hear music themes, but there has been no corresponding means of aiding the public eye to see dance themes. By the time the audience has got used to his emblazoned Zoot Suit, the Hepcat ceremony is over and the whole design missed. He thinks two sketches would give the audience time to see the dance composition as well as its decorative detail. Besides, "'The Funeral' is funnier."

It is amusing, in a half wistful, half brazen sort of way. Mr. Cole's raffish playboy, feline, corrupt, presents a sinister appearance. Whether because of his worldly (or under-worldly) bearing, or because of his close-cropped head. And thereby hangs a wig. Or the absence of one.

Some years ago when Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn were producing The Book of Job (after William Blake) at the Stadium, Jack Cole had the part of Elihu, for which a long-haired wig was required. Ever the nonconformist, he refused to wear one. He simply could not dance with anything on his head. (Even today his Hindu dances are done without turbans.)

Very well, then, he must grow his hair long. Reluctantly, he did. When it reached his shoulders it was bleached to a platinum white. After the performances were over he sped to a barber and had his hair clipped to within less than an inch of its life. It is probably because the barber asked him if he wanted to keep the locks that he has determinedly kept his hair so short ever since.

Here is an extraordinary dancer, supple, smooth, free-ranging; a choreographer with novel ideas, a smart executant of them. Early in his independent career he worked off a phase of aesthetic decadence in a solo, "Fleurs de Mal" (after Baudelaire) and a few other dances. He considers it quite finished. There remains more than a tinge of diabolism to his inversions, a perverse audacity in his deviations from the norm.

Prior to his present engagement he staged the dances for "Something for the Boys" (his first Broadway musical in that capacity), notable chiefly for the spectacular spiral descents of Anita Alvarez.

"You have to keep within the medium," he says, "when you are doing musical comedy dances."

(This is the second of two articles on Jack Cole. The first appeared on Feb. 13.)

Music in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Among the musical events of the week one that well deserves mention was a performance of Verdi's "Aïda" by Negro singers. The cast which interpreted the opera was practically the same as that which had sung the work last October. It was greatly to the credit of the Chicago Negro Opera Guild that it was able to find not only admirable solo artists but a chorus and ballet made up of their own race.

La Julia Rhea, in the title role, displayed a voice of beautiful quality and great sonority; nor was she wanting in fulfilling the exigencies of stage action. Napoleon Reed, the Radames, also offered work of superior quality, and a particularly rich and powerful voice was set forth in the music of the High Priest by Jackson Smith. William Franklin was Amonasro, and a good one. The orchestra was that of the Chicago Opera Company, conducted by Leo Kopp.

Hans Lange, who believes in short programs, selected four works for the concert which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented Feb. 23. It began with the Overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," which was negotiated with the brilliancy that is essential to an effective performance of it.

This was followed by Stravinsky's suite made of music from the ballet "L'Oiseau de Feu," which had been performed at a previous concert, but was played again with the color and dramatic force that belong to it. Honegger's "Pastorale d'Été" also had been given at one of the earlier concerts of the season, but was well worth its repetition, if only because of the poetry it contains. Mr. Lange set forth the piece with beautiful delicacy.

To close, Beethoven's Seventh Symphony was played. This was of interest because it had been one of the compositions that had been interpreted by Désiré Defauw as guest conductor, before he had been selected to succeed Frederick Stock as permanent director of the orchestra. Mr. Lange thus was given an opportunity to show what he could do with a classical work. It may be said at once that he did very well with it. His tempi were more in keeping with the character of a symphony which Wagner declared to be the "Apotheosis of the Dance" than Mr. Defauw's had been, and there was more vigor, and more color, than there had been on the previous occasion.

At the second concert (Feb. 25) the program began with the interesting Sinfonia for double orchestra by Johann Christian Bach. This had been played several seasons ago under the baton of Frederick Stock, and its revival was worth while. The music contains nothing of the character of that which had been given to the world by Christian's parent; for the composer of the Sinfonia was a rebel, believing, as his brother and teacher, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, believed, that their father was old fashioned, and that a new kind of music was called for. It was that new kind which was heard in the work which Mr. Lange conducted—music whose style was carried on by Haydn and Mozart.

The conductor and his orchestra offered a romantic reading of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, and they repeated Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite. The soloist of the occasion was Eugenia Buxton, pianist, who elected to be heard in Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto. This artist, who departed from the usual traditions by playing with the music in front of her, scarcely offered exciting pianism. She disclosed a good technique, a pleasant tone and musical perception; but the sweep and emotional feeling that the Russian master's music called for were not in evidence.

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Am Ch&Cable ½g	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Am Crys Sug ¼eg	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	15	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Export (½g)	5	28	27¾	27¾	
Am & For Power	9	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	7	53¾	51¾	53¾	+2¼
Am&FP $7pf ¾k	21	60½	58	60½	+1¾
Am & F P 2 pf	80	17	10⅜	11	+ ½
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	34	33½	34	
Am Hide&Leather	21	4	3⅞	4	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Am Home P (2.40)	2	61½	61	61½	+1⅞
Am Ice	7	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Am International	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	16	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	4	91½	91	91½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
Am Metal (1)	32	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
Am News 1.80	† 20	30⅜	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	22	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	10	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	24	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7	† 10	164	164	164	+3¼
Am Roll Mill .20g	12	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e	†150	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	13	42¼	41½	41½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	16	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	6	12	12	12	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	23	22¾	23	— ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	98½	98½	98½	—1
Am Tel&Tel (9)	6	142¾	142⅝	142⅝	— ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	7	55½	55¼	55½	
Am Tob pf (6)	†250	139¼	138¾	139	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	34	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
Am Viscose (½g)	23	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+ ⅜
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118	118	118	
Am Water Works	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen		6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50	50	50	+2¼
Anaconda Cop ½g	49	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
Anac W&C 1½e	†450	26¼	26	26	
Ande Cop (¼g)	1	13½	13⅛	13½	
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	+ ⅜
Armour Illinois	16	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	3	54½	54	54¼	—1¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	10	33½	33	33½	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5)	† 10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF (1½g)	10	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ¼
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	76½	76½	76½	
Atl Coast Line 2e	6	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.15g)	16	21¾	21½	21¾	
Atlas Corp (¼g)	17	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	+1½
Atls Powd (¾g)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	
Aust Nich pr A	† 20	33½	33½	33½	
Aviation Co (¼e)	317	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
B					
Bald Loco ct (1e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	32	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	16	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½k	† 20	45	45	45	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	1	14½	14¼	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	13	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Bell Aircraft (2e)	9	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	5	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Best Foods (1.60)	7	10¼	10	10	
Best & Co (1.60a)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	8	64⅛	64	64	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	33½	33½	33½	
Black & Deck 1.60	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	35	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
Borden Co (.30g)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	31½	31	31	— ⅛
Bower Roll B ½g	4	32¾	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Bridgeport Br ¼g	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	42	42	42	+ ½
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	25½	25¾	25½	+ ¼
Brklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Brklyn-Man Tr	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas(1½e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
Bucyrus-Erie ½eg	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Budd Mfg pf	†6 0	88½	88½	88½	
Budd Wheel (1e)	37	9¾	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (½g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Burling Mills .35e	17	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 2½	5	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Burr Add M (.60)	5	12	12	12	
Bush Terminal	6	4¼	4	4	
Bush T B pf ¾k	† 60	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g)	2	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
C					
Callahan Z-Lead	15	1¾	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec ¼eg	13	8½	8¾	8¾	
Campbell Wy ¼g	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Can Pacific	5	8	8	8	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ½
Capital Adm A	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Cap Adm pf (3)	† 40	42½	42½	42½	
Carc C&O (5)	†150	92	91⅞	92	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	94¾	94½	94½	— ⅜
Caterpil Tract (2)	8	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp ½eg	4	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	17	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5	† 10	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1¾	6	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	68	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Ill Lt pf 4½	140	105½	105½	105½	
Cent RR N J	1	8¼	8	8	
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	38¼	38	38	
Certain-teed Prod	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	† 140	46	45	45½	— ½
Champ F&F pf 6	† 10	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	16	41¼	41	41½	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	29	5¼	5	5¼	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	34	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Chi Great West	2	4½	4½	4½	
Chi Grt W pf ¾k	8	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Chi Pr Tr cv pf (3)	1	39½	39⅜	39⅜	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	9	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
Chi R I 7%pf	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Chi Stl Co	7	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾g	5	73¼	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
City I&F pf 6½	† 50	100¾	100½	100½	— ½
City Investing	† 90	40¼	40	40	+4
Clev&Pitt 3½	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Cleve Cliffs Iron	9	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Cleve Elec Ill 1.20a	7	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Cleve Graph Bron	1	16	16	16	
Cleve Tractor (1)	16	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Cliffs Corp (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Clinchfield Coal	1	53½	53½	53½	+1½
Clopay Corp (¼g)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Cluett Peabody ½g	6	36	35⅞	36	
Coca-Cola (3a)	4	98¼	98¼	98¼	—1¼
Coca-Cola Int'l	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Colgate-P-P 4a	18	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛	+1⅜
Colum & Atl					
Colum Gas & Sys	1	8¼	8	8	
Colum Gas 1 pf	4	9¼	9	9	
Colum Gas 2pf	†230	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Comm'l&Iron ¼eg	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Comm'l Br A (.30e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	+ ½
Comm'l Br B (.30e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Comp G & E	51	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Comw&So 6%pf &	3	53	52¼	53	+1
Conde Nast Pfct (¼ae)	3	15⅛	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Conl Credit (3)	10	34¾	34	34¾	+ ¾
Conl Invest Tr (3)	31	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+1
Conl Solvents .60e	18	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Conn'wlth & Southn	56	1½	¾	¾	
Conne & Sou pf	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Cont'wlth Ed .35g	2	24¾	24¼	24¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Consol Aircraft	32	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Cons Copperm .45e	15	6¼	6	6¼	
Cons Edison (1.60)	7	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	12	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	7	7	7	
Consolodation Coal	14	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
Consolodation Cl pf	2	43	42¼	43	+1½
Container Corp ¼eg	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
Consum Ppf 4½	† 20	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Cont Baking ½pg	37	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
Cont Can (¼g)	2	31	30¾	31	
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	6	12⅝	12½	12½	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
Cont Motors (.15g)	25	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	†12	31½	31¼	31½	+¼
Corn Exch 2.40	† 20	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Corn Products 2.60	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Corn Prod pf 7	† 1	179	179	179	+ ¼
Cotry International	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cotv Inc (¼ae)	2	4½	4½	4½	
Crane Co (1e)	15	18	17¾	17¾	
Crane cv pf 5	† 80	100½	100¼	100¾	
Crosley Corp ⅛e	36	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Crown C&S ⅛e	3	23½	23¼	23⅜	
Crown Zellerb (1)	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 60	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Crucible Steel (2e)	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	76½	76¼	76¼	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	†10	8	7¾	7¾	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1¼	1	19	19	19	
Curtis Publishing	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Curtis Pub pf	† 10	45¾	45½	45½	
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	3	24¼	23¾	24¼	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	215	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cyrtiss-Wr A 2a	9	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
D					
Daviso Ch .60e	8	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	6	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
Del Lack & West	18	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	10	19	18¾	18⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 40	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1¼	1	32	32	32	+1⅛
Diamt Motor ¼g	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-S (bx2.22)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	† 20	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	11	19¼	19	19¼	
Douglas Airc (5e)	14	64	63¼	64	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	2	134	133¾	134	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	5	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	6	144¾	144¾	144¾	— ½
E					
Eastern Air Lines	2	33½	33⅛	33½	
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	153	152	153	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	2½	2½	2½	
El Auto-Lite ⅛g	8	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	14	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Eng Pub Service	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	† 10	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
Equit Office Bldg	27	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	24	2	2	2	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	62	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	27½	27	27	
Exchange Buffet	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	22½	22½	22½	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	45¾	45⅞	45⅞	
Firestone T&R ⅜eg	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	3	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ¼
Flintkote (¼g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Food Fair Stores	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Food Mach .35g	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	† 20	98⅞	98½	98½	+ ⅜
G					
Gabriel Co .10g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gamewell ½g	† 30	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	25	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gar W Ind pf (1½)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
Gaylord Cont. .40e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	4	9	9	9	
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	+2
Gen Am Trans (2e)	6	43½	43¼	43½	— ¼
Gen Baking (.15g)	21	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8)	† 20	134	134	134	
Gen Bronze	32	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable	21	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	17	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	† 70	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	20	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Gen Foods (.40g)	5	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
Gen G&E A	16	2½	2	2½	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 50	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
Gen Motors ½pg	43	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	127½	127½	127½	
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	2	17¾	17¼	17¾	
Gen Out Adv .20e	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract (.30g)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Gen SC pf 3½k	13	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst	5	16	15½	15½	— ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	12	19¾	19⅛	19½	+1
Gillette S R .45a	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gimbel Bros	3	6½	6¾	6¾	
Gladden Co (.30g)	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goodrich (BF) pf	6	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	3	94½	94½	94½	M'r 5
Goodyear T&R ½eg	4	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	96	96	96	M'r 5
Goth Hosiery ¼ae	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	59	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Granite C Stl .35e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	31	31	31	
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2a	1	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	7	26⅛	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 70	143	143	143	
Green (H L) 2a	4	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	
Grum Air En 1½e	71	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	19	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	2	33	32¾	33	
H					
Hamil Watch .20g	2	13	13	13	+ ½
Harb-Walker ¼ag	2	18	18	18	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Hazel-At Gl (5)	† 50	98⅞	98½	98½	
Helme GW 2¼g	†2	65¼	65	65	— ½
Hercles Motor (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Homestake Min	6	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	9	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Hudson & Man	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	34	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
I					
Illinois Central	13	10½	10¼	10½	
Ill Cent LL (4)	† 20	39	39	39	— ½
Indian Refin	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Indust Rayon (2a)	2	38½	38	38½	+ ¾
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	23	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	27½	27½	27½	
Interch Cp pf 6	† 10	111¾	111¼	111¼	— ¾
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅛e	16	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	15	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Harv pf (7)	† 50	168	168	168	
Int Hydro-Elec A	9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	29	13¼	13	13	
Int Mining	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ⅛a	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Int Nick Can (2)	10	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper	23	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	1	58	58	56	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	7	4¾	4	4¾	
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	33½	33⅜	33½	
Int Tel & Tel	28	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Im T & T for ct	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Inter Dep Strs ½pg	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Island Cr Coal (2)	3	29	28½	29	
J					
Jewel Tea (1.60)	•1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville ½pg	3	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl (1g)	7	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
Jones&L Stl pf A 5	2	62½	62½	62½	
Joy Mfg (.20g)	2	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
K					
Kalam Stove

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Canning Metal For 1943 Seen Equal to 1942

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The Iron Age said today unlimited canning was scheduled this year for all major crops and that the quantity of canning metal used would equal approximately that of 1942.

Citing U. S. military needs as the "only important reason" for civilian canned food curtailment, the trade journal commented in listing the large percentages of 1943 food destined for military and lend-lease purposes:

"Just how the Army and Navy use such huge quantities of canned foodstuffs is at first mystifying.

"However, practically all shipments of food to our forces abroad and a high proportion to our camps at home are canned. In addition, the Army and Navy do not buy from hand to mouth. Their requirements include large stockpiles in many places, and take into account losses through sinkings and battles."

U. S. Requirements

The magazine said these were government requirements for major crops:

Grapefruit juice, 58 per cent; Tomatoes, 40 per cent; corn, 42 per cent; peaches, 55 per cent; green beans, 38 per cent; asparagus, 43 per cents, and pineapple juice, 25 per cent.

"Cherries and berries will receive 100 per cent of last year's tin plate allotment and the Government will take 70 per cent of the cherries, 50 per cent of the berries," Iron Age reported.

"The Government will take all of the canned beets, carrots, pumpkin, squash, apples, applesauce, apricots, figs, grapefruit segments and tomato catsup.

"The Government will take 60 per cent of the canned salmon and 80 per cent of other canned fish, canning of which will be unlimited.

Evaporated Milk Cut

"Last year the U. S. canned 81,500,000 cases of evaporated milk. This year 70,000,000 cases will be canned, of which the Government will take 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 cases."

The above percentages were compared with the Government's "take" from the 1942 pack: 27 per cent of the vegetables, 28 per cent of the fruit, 21 per cent of the canned fruit juices, or an overall average of 27 per cent.

The magazine said that while such foods as baked beans, spaghetti, corned beef hash, pimientos, mushrooms and cranberries would get no tin plate this year, the quantity allocated for meat would soar because of shipments abroad.

The Government requirement figures given by the Iron Age were said to include both military and lend-lease, the latter "merely the flea on the tail of the elephant."

Quotas for Farm Equipment Doubled

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Production quotas for farm machinery and equipment were nearly doubled yesterday by the War Production Board in response to appeals from Food Administrator Wickard for tools to spur food output.

Following up a recent order increasing quotas of steel to be used by the farm machinery industry, WPB today revised upward by nearly 100 per cent quotas for production of machinery during the second quarter of the year.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Brighton Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

Is Higher Pay for Farm Labor Needed to Assure Bigger Crops?

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The statement by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, this week that there is not going to be enough food for all the demands of the armed forces, the civilian population and U. S. allies, is official acknowledgement of a fact which has been apparent for some time and was implicit in the steady expansion of the rationing program.

Of course, up to a comparatively short time ago, few people felt there would be any real shortage of cereals or grains, because of the big backlog of such foods in government hands built up out of the surpluses of prior years. But with the expansion of Lend-lease shipments, a larger population, a growing army, each soldier of which consumes a good deal more than a civilian, and an acute shortage of farm labor, the realization has come with a rush that there isn't going to be enough to go around. At least civilians can look forward to a tightening of their belts. That this may be a not unmitigated hardship is seen from the experience of England where the health of the population has definitely improved under the rigors of a comparatively severe rationing regime.

Crop Outlook No. 1 Problem

That the crop outlook has become a No. 1 problem along with the manpower question is seen in the Senate Military Committee report that smaller 1943 grain crops are expected and that it is vital to keep farm labor from going to industry or the army. The poll of 2,800 county agents on the farm outlook brought out the prediction that food quotas in 85 per cent of the farm counties would run anywheres from 1 to 30 per cent less than normal. Thus Mr. Wickard's previous expectation of an 8 per cent increase was summarily junked and now he has revised his estimate. Acreage planted will be less and probably yield per acre less.

The proposals that are now being made to remedy the situation either do not go far enough or are unacceptable to the interests involved. For instance, releasing men from the army with the proviso that they go back to the farms and stay there is tantamount to freezing farm labor, while other labor would be free from such compulsion. Moreover, if several hundred thousand were released, it would disrupt thousands of army units which would have to be reorganized. One way in which the army is helping already is by sending soldiers into the cotton fields to assist the farmers, as is now being done in Arizona.

Critical Farm Situation

That the farm situation is critical can be seen from the agricultural department statement that labor on farms as of Feb. 1 of 8,369,000 persons was the lowest on record for that date. At least 3,500,000 additional workers must be found by harvest time to fill the gap caused by migration to industry and draft requirements. A call has gone out to millions of high school students to volunteer for farm work. Another call has been made by Messrs. McNutt and Wickard for a "land army" of 3,500,000 persons, such as store clerks, who would do seasonal farm work at regular farm wages. And proposals have been made for the importation of Mexican field laborers.

What farmers would like to have however, is experienced hands. Most of their losses have been to industry which offers wages far higher than obtainable on a farm and for a much shorter work day. Once the laborer has gone into a factory, it is well nigh impossible to get him back on the farm short of offering comparable pay and work hours. The Bankhead bill which has farm bloc sponsorship apparently is aimed to help farm production, since it would exempt farm people from military service. It does not reach the heart of the problem, however, because higher industrial wages, rather than the draft, have lured the workers from the farm.

Farm or Fight

The Bankhead bill is a farm-or-fight proposition, since it would draft a worker immediately if he left the farm. It would take away some of the power of the War Manpower Commission which derives most of its authority from the Selective Service Act. The Kilday bill is another anti-WMC measure; it would bar the policy of work or fight now pursued by the WMC, regarded by many as regimentation. The Austin-Wadsworth bill, a labor draft measure, is another indication of the bog in which thinking about the allocation of manpower flounders.

Meantime the farmers of the nation, even if they manage to get by this fall by the use of school boys and girls, migratory labor and city help, are wondering what they are to do about spring work. If crippled by the lack of labor, fertilizer and machinery they will get only a part of their crops in the ground. They have to gamble not only on the outcome of uncertain temperature, rain, etc., but on whether nitrate fertilizers and equipment will be available.

While the present dilemma is not exactly an impasse, it nevertheless requires drastic action. Deferment of farm workers from the draft will help, so will the use of some army units in certain farm work; so will the releasing of more equipment for agricultural sections. The use of school youngsters, available city people, migrant labor and Mexican workers is a partial stopgap.

Some help will come from the reduction in war construction which is releasing labor originally employed on near-by farms but now being let go with the completion of war plants. Then there is the Agricultural Department program to induce thousands of workers on the less productive farms to move to more efficient ones that need help. It offers training to those recruits at state agricultural colleges.

There is the further proposal that the Government assist the 2,000,000 low-income farm families whose unit production is below average by getting them equipment and livestock necessary to put them on a satisfactory, productive basis. One must not forget the inducement that millions of Americans will have, due to rationing, to plant gardens this year. It should appreciably relieve the situation this summer and fall.

If the foregoing schemes to meet the United Nations' food needs seem unlikely to afford measurable success, the question might be asked as to whether the Administration would take steps to offer farmers and their help wages comparable to those of men and women in industry. If patriotism is not enough to keep union labor from using strikes to get higher pay, will patriotism keep labor on the farms or should it have additional incentive?

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Schram Urges Public Be Discriminate In Low-Priced Shares

CHICAGO (AP)—Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, advised the public to use discretion in buying low-priced shares.

"The securities which are cheapest in price may in reality be the most expensive when measured by the standard of intrinsic value," he said.

Mr. Schram's comment came as the market displayed unusual activity in stock trading. He said the market was healthy and reflected the country's satisfaction with the progress of the war, but added:

"We simply feel that individuals should not let themselves be guided solely by the fact that particular stocks are selling at very low prices."

He said he wished to avoid the impression that his remarks were intended as a blanket warning against purchase of all issues selling at low prices. Mr. Schram was in Chicago for a visit with his son, Robert, a first class petty officer at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 53

When, Where, and How Taxes Are to Be Paid

Taxes due on a return filed for the calendar year 1942 may be paid in full at the time for the filing of the return on or before March 15, 1943. The tax may, at the option of the taxpayer, be paid in four equal installments instead of in a single payment, in which case the first installment is to be paid on or before March 15, the second on or before June 15, the third on or before Sept. 15, and the fourth on or before Dec. 15, 1943. If the taxpayer elects to pay his tax in four installments, each of the four installments must be equal in amount, but any installment may be paid, at the election of the taxpayer, prior to the time prescribed for its payment. If an installment is not paid in full on or before the date fixed for its payment, the whole amount of the tax remaining unpaid is required to be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

The tax must be paid to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer's return is required to be filed—that is, to the collector for the district in which is located the taxpayer's legal residence or principal place of business, or if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Md.

In the payment of taxes a fractional part of a cent is to be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

The tax due, if any, should be paid in cash at the collector's office, or by check or money order payable to "Collector of Internal Revenue." In the case of payment in cash, the taxpayer should in every instance require and the collector should furnish a receipt. In the case of payments made by check or money order, however, the canceled check or the money order receipt is usually a sufficient receipt.

Woman Power High in Akron Firm

AKRON—The extent to which "woman power" has been coming to the fore in one of the War Labor Board's "critical manpower areas" was revealed here in figures showing that at B. F. Goodrich, 42 per cent as many women as men are now filling jobs in war production. The national average for all industries is estimated at 29 per cent as many women as men.

Westinghouse Net for 1942 $5.41 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. reported for 1942 net profit of $17,366,841 after reserve of $4,947,510 for postwar contingencies. This was equal to $5.41 a share on the combined 7 per cent participating preferred and common shares. The figures were after renegotiation of contracts with the Government.

In 1941 net profit amounted to $23,117,510, equal to $7.21 a share on the combined preferred and common stock.

Federal income taxes in 1942 amounted to $9,657,457 and excess profits taxes $39,944,332 after deducting postwar refund of $4,438,259. These figures compared with 1941 income taxes of $12,473,844 and excess profits taxes of $32,097,788.

Crown Zellerbach Corp. (paper makers), reported for the quarter ended Jan. 31 net income of $1,733,435, equal to 48 cents a share on the common stock, against $2,856,283, or 97 cents a share, in the like quarter of 1941-42.

General Steel Castings Corp. reported for 1942 net profit of $2,002,608, equal to $20.02 a share on the preferred stock, in arrears on dividends, compared with 1941 profit of $3,286,429, or $32.86 a preferred share.

Kauffman Department Stores reported for 1942 net profit of $1,030,303, equal to $1.52 a share on the common stock, against $1,230,687, or $1.85 a share, in 1941.

Armstrong Corp. Company reported net earnings for 1942 of $2,964,384, equal to $1.95 a common share. This compares with net earnings of $4,241,358, or $2.86 a share in 1941.

National Candy Co. reported 1942 profit of $1,380,481, equal to $6.45 a share on the common stock, compared with 1941 profit of $1,049,924, or $4.74 a share.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, chemists, reported for six months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $955,610, equal to $1.89 a share on the common stock. This compared with $1,336,699, or $2.79 a share in the like period of 1941.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. reported for 1942 net income of $5,551,857, equal to 52 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,813,791, or 73 cents a common share, in 1941.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries reported 1942 net profit of $1,357,187, equal to $3.20 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,542,484, or $3.91 a share, in 1941.

The Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky reported 1942 net profit of $2,677,170, equal to $1.03 a share on the capital stock, against $3,671,220, or $1.41 a share, in the preceding year.

M. A. Hanna Co. reported consolidated net profit in 1942 of $4,264,663, equal to $3.55 a share on its common stock, compared with 1941 profit of $4,093,717, or $3.39 a common share.

The American Chicle Co. reported its net income for 1942 was $2,844,551, equal to $6.57 a capital share, compared with $3,537,774 or $8.13 a share in 1941. For the quarter ended Dec. 31 the company had a net income of $567,513, equal to $1.31 a share, against $815,880 or $1.83 a share in the comparable quarter of the previous year. The 1942 net was after a reserve of $250,000 for possible future inventory valuation cuts.

Fenick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., reported net profit for the year 1942 was $1,608,087, equal to $4.36 a share. This figure included a postwar credit on excess profits taxes of $304,821. Before this credit earnings were $3.53 a share. For 1941 the company had a net profit of $1,597,342, equal to $4.33 a share.

The Mesta Machine Co. reported net earnings for 1942 were $3,628,763, equal to $3.62 a share, compared with $3,607,738 or $3.60 a share in the preceding year.

East Coast Oil On Hand-to-Mouth Basis Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes said East Coast petroleum supplies were on a hand-to-mouth basis during the week ended Feb. 27.

"Stocks continued to decline, but not quite so much as we have anticipated," he reported.

"We're scraping bottom but we expected that. It is something of a nerve racking race to get through the balance of the winter with reserves so meager that any substantial interruption to the daily supply coming into the area by tank car, pipeline or barge would result in severe hardship to the public."

Tank car shipments averaged 798,274 barrels a day, a decrease of 2.8 per cent from the previous week, which Mr. Ickes attributed to transportation difficulties caused by cold weather.

Tank car deliveries into New England averaged 196,807 barrels a day, an increase of 39,628 barrels a day from the previous week; box car shipments of kerosene to New England averaged 20,177 barrels, a decrease of 3,826 barrels.

Live Hog Prices Highest Since 1920

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—The price of live hogs reached a top of $16 per hundredweight in active trading today. It was the highest price since October, 1920.

The advance of 10 to 15 cents over yesterday's, boosted prices about 60 cents above the level of a week ago, was attributed to another light run of salable receipts.

Salable arrivals were only 11,000 head, compared with an expected 14,000.

Arrivals for the first three days this week at 20 principal markets totaled 272,000 head, 16 per cent below the comparable period last week.

New Freight Cars Ordered Sharply Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on Feb. 1, 1943, had 19,281 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced. On the same date last year, they had 68,070 on order.

New freight cars on order on Feb. 1, this year, included 9,342 hopper, 7,955 gondolas, 1,774 flat, 67 plain box cars, and 143 miscellaneous freight cars.

They also had 471 new locomotives on order on Feb. 1, this year, compared with 543 in the same day in 1942. The number on order on Feb. 1, 1943, included 335 steam and 136 electric and Diesel contrasted with 249 steam and 294 electric and Diesel one year ago.

Class I railroads put 1,683 new freight cars in service in January compared with 8,143 in the same month last year. They also put 49 new locomotives in service in January, of which 44 were steam and five were electric and Diesel.

Heads Shipbuilders

Commander H. E. Rossell

United States Navy Retired, member of the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named President and General Manager of the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. Commander Rossell relieves Rear Admiral William G. DuBose, who will retain chairmanship of the executive committee.

Freight Carloadings Up 4 P. C. in Week; 0.1 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 782,855 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week end of Feb. 27.

This was an increase of 30,406 cars, or 4.0 per cent, compared with the preceding week: an increase of 996 cars, or 0.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 26,185 cars, or 3.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	Prec wk	Yr ago
Misc freight	374,386	17,422	18,997
Less-than-carlot mds	93,767	3,459	*49,775
Coal	178,539	4,691	16,057
Grain and grain prods	50,651	*974	13,300
Livestock	12,399	*751	1,929
Forest products	43,230	2,070	*2,099
Ore	14,854	3,552	1,801
Coke	16,229	937	786

*Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Feb. 27 included:

	Feb. 27	Previous Week	Year Ago
Erie	32,321	30,088	29,638
Great Northern	15,097	15,576	15,690
Northern Pacific	14,334	13,467	14,520
Reading	45,151	41,373	43,255
Jersey Central	27,726	25,785	25,960
Pennsylvania	139,522	126,661	138,375
Southern Pacific	56,080	58,131	46,459
L. & N.	38,286	35,846	34,564
Wabash	18,552	18,665	16,955
Missouri Pacific	35,542	36,097	31,003
Illinois Central	45,804	44,901	42,209
Frisco	18,603	29,679	15,882
St. Paul	26,692	34,889	27,676
Seaboard Air Line	20,722	19,721	17,225
Ches & Ohio	41,751	39,030	34,826
Nickel Plate	23,924	22,375	22,861
Pere Marq	13,006	12,190	11,675

Difficulty Seen In Meeting Lumber Needs This Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lumber requirements for 1943 will be more difficult to meet than those of 1942, the Commerce Department was told, because demand is shifting from great volume of construction materials to specialty and quality items and to materials for containers, crating and shipping.

"Lumber is still critical," the department's lumber survey committee said in its report, adding that estimated 1942 consumption was about 38,000,000,000 feet, nearly 10 per cent more than in 1941. Of the estimated 31,000,000,000 feet needed in 1943, 35 per cent is expected to be used for boxing, crating, and shipping.

The report said the manpower deficiency of the lumber industry as a whole was estimated at 15.5 per cent on January 1, "with the shortage substantially larger in many regions."

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Beth. Steel Asks Workers Boost Output

NEW YORK (AP)—With a backlog of more than $2,000,000,000 worth of unfilled war production orders on hand, Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, asked his employees for new shipbuilding records in 1943.

"We must not fall short of our utmost abilities," Mr. Grace said in his annual report to employees. "In 1942 we made new records in virtually every operating unit. It is our goal in 1943 that our performance will far outrun our commitments in all phases of war production.

"In that way we can give the fullest material support to our boys at the front and do our part toward ultimate victory and a secure peace."

Mr. Grace estimated that the net amount of business booked in 1942 aggregated $2,578,700,000 compared with $1,084,600,000 in 1941.

Net billing of unfilled orders on hand December 31, 1942, amounted to $2,394,500,000 compared with $1,327,500,000 in December, 1941. A total of $2,052,300,000 of unfilled orders last December represented unbilled amounts on contract for ship construction and ship repairs, he said.

Mr. Grace said Bethlehem's ship production in the past two years rose from 36 major tonnage ships in 1941 to 162 in 1942, while 372 major ships were planned in 1943.

Employment at Bethlehem now totaled 270,000, he said, a gain of 60,000 over last year.

Net income of the company for 1942 as previously reported, was $25,387,760, or $6.31 a share, compared with $34,457,796, or $9.35 a share in 1941.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.
I DREM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office 13 Winchester Street Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office 117 Water Street Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
ADELE HAMPTON PLACEMENT BUREAU
Vocational Counselors
Select Office Service—718 Langford Building

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

Christian Scientists, at Christian Science Benevolent Associations: Young women candidates, some of whom will be selected, for nurses' training; to serve first as waitresses or in housekeeping department.
Also:
At Chestnut Hill, Mass.: houseman, kitchen helper (man or capable woman).
At San Francisco: garden man.

Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth St., Boston, naming institutions in which you are interested.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Farmer tenant with small family; near Annapolis, Md.; draft deferred. Write GRESHAM FARM, Edgewater, Md.

GIRL or draft-free man for office work; experience in figuring and stock record work desired; good starting wages; references desired. Apply in person to C. C. BAILEY CO. INC., 70 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED — Middle-aged couple; woman must be good cook, man for outside work on garden, drive, and generally useful; private family 20 miles from Boston; good bus and train service; exceptional home; private quarters; give complete information, references, salary desired, etc. Box M-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Teacher, part time; experienced in primary grade work; phonetics, in nursery for retarded children; ages 6 to 16; also general assistant, part time, familiar with handcraft. FRanklin 7479.

YEAR-AROUND teaching positions for two teachers who enjoy athletics, camping and farm life to teach boys 6-15 music, art, history, English; school and summer camp on farm, four miles from small town, 30 miles from Washington; shorthand, typing helpful; send pictures, full description, references. FARMHILL SCHOOL, LEESBURG, VIRGINIA.

HELP WANTED—MEN

JANITOR with knowledge of low-pressure boiler; steady, sober. Apply to FRANK S. DELAND, 22 Beacon Street, Boston. Laf. 2630.

JANITOR wanted. Protestant; church open 2 days weekly; South End district Worcester. Address replies J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MEN WANTED FOR DEFENSE WORK
Apply Monday
HAARTZ-MASON-GROWER
270 Pleasant Street, Watertown, Mass.

MALE STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted; speed, accuracy, neatness necessary; irregular hours and hard work; some travel required; person of several years' experience preferred; name your price and one character reference. Type application to Box H-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN over 45 with driver's license for light work in garage; no washing or greasing; experience unnecessary; hours 4 p. m.-12 midnight; good salary. Tel. Big. 5414.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston, Mass.

PLANNING ENGRS: Mach shop exp	$3100
TIMESTUDY SUPVR: Out of town	$75
TIMESTUDY MEN: Local	$175-200
ASST PLANT ENGR: M E grd R I	$3-4000
MAINTENANCE ENGR: M E Exp N H	$4-5000
CHEMIST: Pharm mfg exp	Arr
CHEMIST: Rubber latex exp	$2400
CHEMIST: Plastic exp	$4200
PHYSICIST: Recent research exp	Arr
METALLURGIST: Several	Arr
DRAFTSMEN & DESIGNERS: Mech	Arr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Arr
PROCESS ENGRS: Young tech. men	Arr
SCHEDULE CLERK: Prod exp	Arr
PRODUCTION SUPVR: Auto Mach exp	$1 hr
RECEIVING RECORD CLERK: Steel exp	$40
MATERIALS CONTROL: Acctg trad	$36-40

WANTED
MAN OVER DRAFT AGE WITH ELECTRICAL BACKGROUND TO HANDLE CONTRACTS AND ORDERS WITH LARGE ELECTRICAL FIRM. MUST BE GOOD CORRESPONDENT AND POSSESS ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY. WRITE STATING QUALIFICATIONS. BOX K-37, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLERICAL TYPIST
Experience not necessary; 40-hour week, 5 days; start $18 weekly; opportunity for advancement; answer own handwriting. SCHNERBLOCK CO., 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER COOK, middle aged, for liveable home; two adults and boy 22 months old. Write Box V-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, 2 adults, 2 schoolboys; room, bath; good salary; New Rochelle, New York. Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y. — Housekeeper for teacher's small house; good plain cook, $30.00 month. Vig 4-3787.

WANTED
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS
Apply at Employment Office
2nd Floor, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily
Apply in Person
Please Do Not Phone
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
201 Brookline Avenue, Boston

WANTED milliner for workroom, make, trim and design; all-year-round position in fine shop. Utica, N. Y. Box X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young lady for inter-office messenger work, preferably one with knowledge of typing. Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORKING housekeeper or general maid for two ladies, small house. MISS FLORENCE WILBUR, 101 Arlington Ave., Providence, R. I. Phone PL 1753.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED MEN and WOMEN in every large city by unique WEEKLY NEWS INDEX. A fast-selling reference for libraries, newspapers, radio stations, schools, business executives, etc. Full or part time. Average of one order daily possible. Sells for $25. to $35. Commissions up to $20. per order. State age, experience, references, and if possible send non-returnable photo. Write Box F-3 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; tax returns reasonable. Write Box L-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GARDENER
Good all-round; poultryman; married, no family, desires position with cottage. Please write Box H-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCT. BKKPR.—Many years' experience thoroughly trained in cost controls. Box M-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

THE SERVICES of an experienced accountant, vicinity Boston, are available for an essential industry having need of his services on a permanent basis; capable and experienced in office supervision, systems, financial and operating statements, general and cost accounting, taxes, credits; good references; draft deferred—over 38. Box K-35, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON — SECRETARY. EXPERIENCED, YOUNG, EFFICIENT, RESPONSIBLE; CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST; REFS.; PERSONAL BUSINESS. KEN. 5044.

NURSE - COMPANION — Pleasant, capable, neat, understanding, and helpful, no tips. Q-2, Suite 2000, 233 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

ANTIQUES

COLONIAL SHOE BUCKLES
I have several prs. 165 yrs. old; have been in my collection for 50 yrs.; will sacrifice; no brokers. J. M. VINE—Hancock 4346
786 Washington Street, Boston

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES

SELL YOUR CAR TO HOOVER
Used Car Broker — Will buy for cash or sell on comm.; good prices. HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE. MASS. TRO. 0302.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 83
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

JEWELERS

SILVER & JEWELRY REPAIRING
WIDMER, Jewelry, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
(using old ticking). Box Springs Repaired. Prompt Service. Phone Com. 3821.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PECANS FOR SALE

MIXED NUTS are from many varieties, some thin shelled, some thick, but they are splendid values and are a special this month. Ask for free recipes when ordering. 10 pounds for $2.98, 5 pounds $1.75. Some of the mixed nuts are not filled to end. Prepaid express.
PHILS PECAN PLANTATION
Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.

Greenkeepers Plan As Golf Season Approaches

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Golfers were among those who read with elation the headlines about the ban of pleasure driving probably being lifted on March 22; then went on to read the details and found themselves more or less stymied by the qualifying statement that even though the Government might lift the ban, it also would leave it up to the individual's conscience as to what he considered justifiable use of his car. Ironically, there followed that, coupled with the governmental prospective liberality, was the possible reduction of coupon values from three gallons to two.

Someone may say that in previous articles I have pointed out that golf thrived before the days of the automobile and that a majority of the clubs in Greater Boston today are within easy distance of public transportation. Why can't the golfers get along with these services, just as in early 1900s or even further back?

Miles Out of Way

In the matter of getting to a golf club, and getting home, it can be done; but the golfer might use half a gallon of his precious gasoline on a week end to do in 20 minutes or less, in his own car, what might require one to two hours or more by public transportation, while going miles out of his way to make connections and perhaps involving two or even three transfers. There are plenty of direct public transportation services to this place or that, but cross-country services are something else again.

Meantime, the northern season approaches and club executives are in considerable of a quandary over what to plan on. Greenkeepers have risen to new heights in club importance. They face retrenchments in expenditures, shortages in help, shortages in supplies and realize that they are bound to face criticisms from unthinking members if playing conditions are not up to standard.

It may be a salutary lesson for the golfers if they do have to play on courses less well-groomed than normally. They have taken good lies in the fairways, greens smooth and true, well-raked bunkers and all as a matter of course. A taste of old-time conditions may do them good. They may begin to appreciate their greenkeeper and his staff; for greenkeepers, as a group, are loyal and hard-working cogs in the club machine.

"Cold Storage"

Greenkeepers are fully cognizant of the role they at present occupy, and members of their New England Association, at their most recent meeting, brought up many points in connection with golf for the coming season. Their chairman, John Counsel of the Salem Country Club, informs me that, among other things, they discussed numerous details having to do with reduced expenses, reduced help, reduced equipment, conservation of gasoline and all such. They took up the matter of what to do if a club decided to resort to nine holes instead of 18, and what to do with that other nine, to preserve it to best advantage, so that the cost of rehabilitation would be minimized.

They called the prospective unused nine holes "cold storage," and sentiment was that the putting greens could be kept in passable shape, not allowed to grow too coarse, by using the rubber-tired power units and keeping the grass mowed down to no more than an inch. They were a unit in the opinion that to save on power by neglecting the rough would not do, because of the golf ball situation and increase in the number of lost balls.

It was agreed that hand mowing is best for the putting surfaces, but that power units could do the work in half the time and save labor costs.

Service Schools May Enter Teams In College Loop

NEW YORK (AP)—The addition of Army or Navy, or possibly both, to the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League may be the outcome of a conference of the athletic heads of the seven "Ivy" League colleges and the two service schools.

While the line-up remained uncertain because of the situation at Yale, which has announced it will not engage in intercollegiate competition, Asa Bushnell, head of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, said that it was "a good guess" that the service schools might come in.

One proposal is for Yale to complete its league schedule by playing six double-headers before that date. Harvard also is a doubtful starter in the League.

Bushnell also said that intercollegiate rowing would be continued on a rather informal basis, although the withdrawal of Yale and Syracuse and uncertainty whether Cornell will have a crew necessitates a revision of the schedule of cup races. He added that the Intercollegiate Golf League will operate under a modified schedule.

The Childs Cup, Compton Cup, and Adams Cup races probably will be held, since Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Navy, and Pennsylvania all plan to continue informal rowing, and other colleges may be invited to compete. The sectional tournaments of the golf league probably will be abandoned and present plans call for a single general tournament to decide both individual and team championships.

Washington State Coaches Double Up With Spring Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—Orin E. "Babe" Hollingbery and Jack Friel, varsity football and basketball coaches, respectively, at Washington State, will guide track and baseball at W. S. C. this spring.

Hollingbery, who will be assisted by Wilbur Bohm, trainer in all athletics at the State College since 1926, has opened turnout sessions. Friel and his baseball prospects began their workouts March 1.

"Babe" Hollingbery is taking over the duties of Bill Ellington, former Stanford mentor, who coached the Washington State trackmen last year. Friel is filling the vacancy left by "Buck" Bailey, who recently received a commission in the U. S. Navy.

Huskies Win Title

SEATTLE, March 6 (AP)—Washington, after seven years, finally won a Coast Conference Northern Division basketball title.

The Huskies clinched the title last night by trouncing Oregon State, the defending champion, 53-33.

Blocking for the Navy

Associated Press from the United States Navy

Carl Snavely, Jr.

This son of the Cornell football coach is shown practicing a shoulder block at the Navy Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C., with the help of Ensign Gus Zitrides, former assistant to Snavely at Cornell. Young Snavely played for Cornell, but finds Chapel Hill familiar ground. He attended high school there and watched his father turn out powerhouses for the University of North Carolina.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

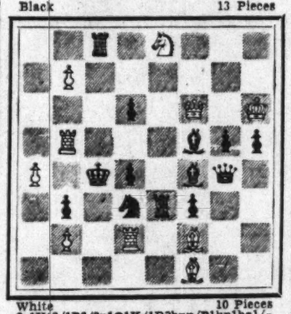
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 6, 1943

Problem No. 2533

By Geoffrey A. Mott-Smith

Black 13 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

2r1K1t3/1P5/3p1Q1K/1R3bpp/P1kp1bq1/-1p1ktrp2/1P1R1B2/5B2

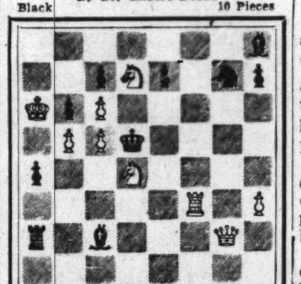
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2534

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

7b/2pKtp1ktp/KpP5/1PPk4/p2Kt4/5R1P/-r1b3Q1/8

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, C. C. L. A. Bulletin, 1937. Quote in "A Chess Silhouette.")

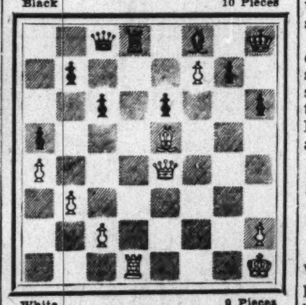
Solutions to Problems

No. 2531. 1. Q-R6 KxR
No. 2532. 1. Q-Q3 P-Kt8(Q)
2. R-R4ch
1. R-Kt4ch P-Kt8(Kt)
2. Q-B2ch
1. ..... Kt moves
2. RxBch

End-Game No. 654. White wins: 1 Kt-B7, KxKt; 2 QxPch, KxQ; 3 Kt-Kt5 mate. If 2 . . . K-Kt3: 3 P-KKt4, etc. If 2 . . . K-B; 3 Kt-Kt5, etc.

End-Game No. 655

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and win

(Nimzowitsch finds Rubinstein napping. Berlin, 1928. Readers should solve this in 30 seconds.)

Russian Success

Recently the Associated Press carried a dispatch which quoted I. A. Horowitz as attributing recent Russian military successes to the same national qualities that manifest themselves in the tremendous popularity chess enjoys!

Continental Chess Activities

The British Chess Magazine reports a recent Vienna tournament won by Alekhine, a point ahead of Opocenski. Third and fourth were Keller and Samisch.

Other German chess items testify to British interest in chess apart from war hostilities.

Canadian Radio Broadcasts

From time to time, in various parts of the world, chess has been given radio time. Now in Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, aided by the Canadian Chess Federation, has scheduled four 15-minute broadcasts. The final broadcast will be from 10:15 to 10:30 p. m., E. D. T., on March 9. Speakers are Canon Roy of Winnipeg, F. M. Wren of Halifax, F. E. Brown of Toronto, and J. B. Lewis of Victoria.

Horowitz Tour

I. A. Horowitz of the Chess Review is certainly the country's most widely known expert. From coast to coast he has visited chess clubs giving exhibitions and lectures. He has just returned to New York after stops at: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Hazelton, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Washington, D. C.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Austin, Waco, and Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, and El Paso, Texas; San Diego (here his train was 12 hours late and he missed the scheduled exhibition), Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Tacoma and Mount Vernon, Wash.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Manhattan, Mont.; Chicago, Ill.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rochester, Syracuse, and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Here is one of his simultaneous games, from his exhibition at the Newark Rice Chess Club, early in January.

Sicilian Defense

Horowitz White	J. Black Black	Horowitz White	J. Black Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 B-KB4	P-QR3
2 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	11 Kt-K5	KtxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 BxKt	Castles
4 PxP	P-Q4	13 B-Q3	B-Q2
5 PxP	QxP	14 Q-B3	B-B3
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 Q-R3	P-R3
7 Kt-QB3	Q-QR4	16 KR-K	Kt-K
8 B-K3	P-K3	17 B-Kt3	B-Q3
9 Castles	B-K2	18 QxP!	Resigns

Marshall Game

In this game, from the Marshall Chess Club, Carl Pilnick, former Bronx and C. C. N. Y. champion, defeats T. A. Dunst, one of the leaders, and the only player to win from A. E. Santasiere, who defeated Pilnick in their individual encounter.

Benoni Counter Gambit

Pilnick White	Dunst Black	Pilnick White	Dunst Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	19 RxP	KtxP
2 P-Q5	P-K4	20 R-Kt3	Kt-B3
3 P-K4	P-Q3	21 QR-KKt	R-R2
4 Q-Q3	Kt-K2	22 B-R6	Kt-Kt3ch
5 B-Kt5	P-B3	23 PxKt	BxB
6 B-Q2	P-KKt3	24 P-Kt5	B-Kt2
7 P-KR4	P-KR4	25 Kt-K4	R-B5
8 Kt-QB3	P-R3	26 Kt-B6ch	K-B
9 P-R4	P-Kt3	27 KtxP	QR-KB2
10 Kt-R3	B-KKt2	28 KtxR	PxKt
11 Q-K2	Kt-Q2	29 R-Kt4	R-K2
12 CastlesKR	Kt-B	30 RxPch	K-K
13 QR-K	BxKt	31 Q-R8ch	K-Q
14 PxB	Q-B	32 RxKt	P-B3
15 K-R2	Kt-R2	33 RxP	Q-Kt2
16 R-KKt	Castles	34 B-B5	R-KB2
17 R-Kt2	P-B4	35 QxR	QxQ
18 PxP	KtxBP	36 R-B8ch	Resigns

Pinehurst Sets Dates for 1943 Golf Tourneys

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—The 41st annual North and South open golf tournament, limited this year to golfers over 38-years-old or in the armed services, will be held here March 23, 24, and 25, Pinehurst officials have announced.

The tournament will be the only one for professionals on the once-continuous spring circuit. The purse of $2,000 will be paid in war bonds.

The North and South Women's championship is scheduled for March 30 through April 2, and the 43rd annual amateur event from April 13 through April 17.

Georgia Bulldogs Training March 22

ATHENS, Ga., March 5 (AP)—Coach Wallace Butts, whose University of Georgia football team won the Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, Calif., New Year's Day, says he is expecting no players next fall who are over 17 years old with the possible exception of one or two classified 4-F by selective service.

The Bulldogs will begin a four or five week spring training session March 22. Georgia's 1943 schedule already includes Kentucky, Alabama, Tulane, Auburn, Florida, Cincinnati, Georgia Tech and Virginia Military Institute.

Fordham Invited To Hoop Tourney

NEW YORK (AP)—Fordham University has been invited to compete in the national invitation basketball tournament opening at Madison Square Garden March 18.

Western Kentucky and Creighton previously had been extended bids, leaving five more teams to be selected from a list of possibilities now being considered by the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Committee.

Yankees in Fold

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees have come up with a batch of four signed contracts to bring to 12 the total of players whom the American League champions have announced as satisfied with terms for 1943.

The latest crop included Pitchers Johnny Murphy and Marvin Breuer and Catchers Rollie and Ken Sears.

Over the river in Brooklyn, the Dodgers announced the receipt of a signed contract from Outfielder Augie Galan. He was the seventh to sign.

More Tribesmen Sign

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pitcher Mike Naymick and Outfielder Roy Cullenbine, recently acquired from the New York Yankees, have returned signed contracts to the Cleveland Indians, making a total of 19 Tribesmen to accept terms for 1943. Ten are still outside the fold.

Doubleplay Records

CHICAGO (AP)—American League teams made 40 unassisted double plays during 1942. The White Sox topped the circuit with eight.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Robert (Pop) Jones named head football coach at University of Scranton.

Five Years ago

Brooklyn Dodgers purchased Dolph Camilli, Philadelphia Phil first baseman, for $75,000.

Around The Hub

Play-offs Ahead

Their regular season behind them, the Boston Olympics now turn their sights on the Eastern Amateur League play-offs and are hoping for a quick start on the championship trail by taking Philadelphia Falcons at the Garden tomorrow afternoon and Monday night.

These will be the first two games of an even dozen they will play with Falcons, New York Rovers, and the league champions, Curtis Bay Coast Guard. The teams will play two games at home and two away with each opponent.

The Olympics have announced addition of two players sent here by Eddie Shore, Buffalo manager, in Jack Dyck and Don Menzies. Dyck played for Johnstown of the Eastern League last year and Menzies with Niagara Falls. Both are centers.

* * *

At the Garden tonight Harvard and Yale will play the second game of the 1943 series, with the Crimson favored to win its second straight contest from the Blue. A week ago Harvard won at New Haven 4-1. This afternoon the Harvard and Yale Jayvees met at the Garden. Tonight the Crimson swimmers will be host to Dartmouth at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge.

* * *

Boston Bruins are idle this week end, but their thoughts will still be on the National Hockey League's doings. Especially will they be eager for results concerning the Detroit Red Wings, who lead the league and who are playing Chicago in Detroit tonight and back in Chicago tomorrow night. Detroit needs only to win three of its six remaining games to put the league title out of reach of the Bruins, who have just three contests left. Boston next plays Toronto Maple Leafs here at the Garden Tuesday night. They have a practice session scheduled for tomorrow noon.

* * *

Russ Peterson, Boston University's new baseball coach, will greet Terrier battery candidates at the B. U. gym Tuesday afternoon. Only veteran available is Ross Barzelay, who stepped into the regular catching job as sophomore last year and became a standout. From present indications, all pitchers reporting will be newcomers, for all of last year's veterans and freshman hurlers are either out of school now or in the armed forces. Other baseball candidates will report to Coach Peterson some time later next week.

* * *

Although Albert Richmond (Boo) Morcom, New Hampshire's triple-threat jumping star, left for New York, his appearance in the I. C. 4-A meet at Madison Square Garden tonight is problematical. Morcom injured his ankle in a dual meet at Waterville, Maine, Tuesday, but is hopeful he can compete. He is the present holder of the meet pole vaulting and high jumping crowns.

* * *

Briefs: Two more local colleges have announced their wartime athletic policies . . . American International at Springfield has voted to withdraw from intercollegiate athletics for the duration in favor of an intensive intramural program, while the University of Maine is planning to carry on a full program in varsity sports . . . Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, will talk at the Buddies Club on Boston Common tomorrow morning at 11 a. m. . . . Moses Brown School was the defending champion but Tabor Academy was favored in the annual private school track and field championship meet today at M. I. T. . . . Other schools competing included Browne & Nichols, Milton Academy, Roxbury Latin, and Noble & Greenough . . . Semi-finalists in the Middlesex bowl squash tournament include H. Sherman Howes of the Union Boat Club, A. M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club, Harold Kaese of the University Club, and George Waring of the Boston Y. M. C. A. . . . The semifinals will be played Monday at the Harvard Club . . . Brown's basketball team visits Tufts in Cousens Gym tonight.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

East

Manhattan 59, City College, N. Y., 46.
Siena 49, Ithaca 40.
St. Bonaventure 44, Canisius 36.
Gallaudet 45, American University 40.
Delaware 41, Catholic University 40.

Midwest

Hanover (Ind.) 78, Earlham 73.
Stout Institute 62, Superior Teachers 53.
Calvin College (Grand Rapids, Mich.) 59, Lawrence Tech 47.

South

George Washington 47, Davidson 40 (overtime).
Duke 56, the Citadel 37.

Southwest

East Central State (Okla.) 48, Cameron Aggies 45 (overtime).

West

Denver 49, Colorado Mines 41.
Washington 53, Oregon State 33.
Stanford 53, California 45.
Washington State 40, Idaho 39.
Whittier 62, Redlands 44.
San Diego State 62, Wilmington (Calif.) C. G. 28.
U. C. L. A. 42, Southern California 37 (overtime).

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Detroit	22	12	10	54	149	107
Boston	23	17	7	53	175	162
Toronto	20	18	6	46	177	141
Chicago	17	15	12	46	156	149
Montreal	18	19	8	44	159	172
New York	10	29	7	27	141	226

Baseball Is Favorite Of Glenn Dobbs

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — Glenn Dobbs, the University of Tulsa's All-America tailback, admitted it with some hesitation—he would rather play baseball. And the six-foot, four-inch Dobbs hopes to get a chance to cavort in the outfield of some minor league team this season.

He worked out with the Tulsa Oilers last summer as a means of getting in shape for the football season. He has played sandlot ball and fancied himself as a shortstop. But Oiler officials said that because of his size, speed and potential hitting ability, he's a better outfield prospect.

May Try Baseball

Dobbs is a member of the Army Air Force reserve and will be graduated this spring. If he isn't called up for service, he plans to try baseball—if there is any baseball. He has little hope that he still will be in civilian life by the time football season rolls around again. But if he is, he should rank up near the No. 1 position in the pro league draft.

"As for the air force, when I get called, I'm going to try to make the grade as a pilot for one of those two-engined bombers," he said.

Dobbs, whose passing and kicking sparked the Tulsa Golden Hurricane to a Sugar Bowl bid and earned him the spot as the Missouri Valley Conference's best all-around athlete in an AP Features' poll, is a member of the basketball team.

He also has filled in on the golf team, shooting in the high 70s. Before coming to college he went in for swimming and tennis, but spring football practice has since kept him out of those sports competitions.

Hopes to Coach

His goal when he started at T. U. was to enter coaching. He has majored in both physical education and history. This past semester he was on the dean's honor roll.

"So many of these smaller schools expect a coach to be able to teach a subject or two," Dobbs said, "so I made history my second major with that in mind."

His father, Glenn Dobbs, Sr., operates a grocery in Frederick, Okla. The store also serves as an exhibit of the prowess of Glenn and his brother, Bobby, a junior and fullback for Tulsa. Both boys made the all-state high school team.

"Dad has the store littered with pictures of the teams we've played on, and of the trophies we've won," Glenn said.

Glenn weighs 190 now. But when he was junior in high school, he didn't make the team. He was too little, weighing only 128.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

FRUIT and NUT MUFFINS

So popular are these delicious and nourishing muffins that we serve them every day, all day. Made of the finest of whole wheat flours, with nuts, fruits and honey, they are indeed a balanced food of the most approved sort.

5¢ each

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheon and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
By the fireside Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays noon to 8
322 Newbury Street COM. 5370

BALTIMORE, MD.

Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
11:30 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.
For lovers of good food
539 N. CHARLES ST.

Taxes Finest Dining Places
Milam CAFETERIAS
• Plantation food
• Southern hospitality
• An atmosphere of distinction and charm
San Antonio Austin Fort Worth

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

For Delicious Southern Fried Chicken
visit TOPSY'S CHICKEN COOP
394 Harvard St. (next to Coolidge Cor. Theatre)
OTHER LOCATIONS:
Lowell and Lawrence Boulevard, Lowell
Newburyport Turnpike, Saugus
Boston and Providence Turnpike

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W 43rd ST
152 W 44th ST
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

(Continued)

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers in
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Shop and Save at
B&B Super Market
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction
STERLING E. SMITH
Jeweler and Silversmith
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
LOBBY HOTEL WINDSOR

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Viola Johns Beauty Salon
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
AIR CONDITIONED
207-209 W. Forsyth Street
Phones 5-7672—5-7673

LAKELAND

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

Tires—Batteries—Washing—Greasing
WOLFORD'S
Standard Oil Service Station
Phone 26-762 1305 South Florida Ave.

H. H. ALLSOPP
All Kinds of Insurance
MARBLE ARCADE
PHONE 24-511

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Montrose 2057. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
5464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-1696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

CECIL'S SUNDRIES
(formerly HARRISON'S)
SODA FOUNTAIN CANDIES
MAGAZINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES
3436 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-9260

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

KATHRYNE VEALE
Distinctively Styled
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Sizes 10 to 44
133 S. E. First Avenue
Opposite Gralynn Hotel Phone 3-4089

Up-to-Date WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-8829

W. W. BAKER, Vice-Pres.
Green-Keyes-Vanderpool Agency
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Fine Furniture
Since 1929
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
138 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-8718

CORAL GABLES

(Continued from previous page)

LA SALLE CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
We Call for and Deliver
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717

THE TIFFIN RESTAURANT
Fourteen Years in Coral Gables
2308 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-9286
EVORIL B. GRUTE

ALABAMA

MOBILE

(Continued from previous page)

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743
Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING IS MOST HERE
Time to Brighten Up Your Home. Go to Tennille's
FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE COMPANY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

La Salle CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
We Call for and Deliver
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717

THE TIFFIN RESTAURANT
Fourteen Years in Coral Gables
2308 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-9286
EVORIL B. GRUTE

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	O	G		A	N	I	M	A	L	S
A	H	A	B		A	C	E			L
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from 1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606
New Work Phone 3-1880

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
837 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Pierre's
Civil and Military Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction at Popular Prices
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Lakeland Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

"Our work will please you"
ASF
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
332 Central Ave. Ph. 43-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

LADIES' APPAREL
McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Southern Dairies — **Sealtest**
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

Mabel Raquet
SPORTWEAR
Florida Theatre Bldg., St. Petersburg

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

ANNE JOHNSON **Corset Shop**
Junior Misses
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 16
New location, 454 First Ave., North

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

"Authorized Insignia Jewelers"
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for every Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS TAMPA, FLA.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 930 8TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

ATLANTA
REAL ESTATE, RENTING, INSURANCE, LOANS, CHAIN STORE LEASING
ADAMS & GATES CO.
Second Floor, Hurt Bldg. WA. 5477

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
218 Peachtree Corner Cain

GEORGIA

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every home should have a Victory Garden
For seeds to plant each month
CALL
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 519 Third Street

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe Service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton Street Phone 20275

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND. DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LOCARNO—Hotel—Tea - Room PESTALOZZIHOF Alkoholfrei. Direkt bei Stadtpark und Seepromenade Frau E. Steiner

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

R. WEGMANN A. G.
Vorhänge — Tapeten
8, Vordere Vorstadt
WALLPAPER—CURTAINS

BASEL

W&S LEINEN
BEST LINEN for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(Groceries)

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHARZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 010, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

daheim
Restful sleep in the center of the city; Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50 Excellent Menus from Fr. 1, upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Damen-Frisier-Salon
FRAU EMMY JAEGGI
Moserstr. 48
1 STK. b. BREITENRAINPLATZ
Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer und Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure, etc.
Tel. 3.23.41.
(HAIRDRESSER)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Wollenhof
ACTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

FIRST-CLASS RECORDS AND APPARATUS
MUSIC HOUSE
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850
Spitalgasse 20

Schuhhaus Schneider
Vormals Elsa Ulrich
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ
Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Feinbäckere Konditorei
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

BIEL

HOLZ KOHLEN HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 25.25

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
27 Nidaugasse.
se recommande HOSIERY
Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
Le Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
MME. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.89.91
(WOOLS)

à la Bonbonnière
spécialités de chocolats fins
VVE. BISCHOF-MODELON
Rue de Rive 11 Tel. 4.55.53

GANTS GLOVES
CEVEY
16 Corraterie 16
Nouveautés du Printemps

MAISON TRABOLD
Coal Office
MAZOUT
7, Rue du Vieux Collège
Tel. 4.83.18

INTERLAKEN

MÜHLEMANN
Herren und Damen Salon
Jungfraustrasse 28 Tel. 220
(Hairdresser)

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
8 rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties
Specialities
Paillettaz S.A.
For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt.- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

E. Grünenfelder
beim Bröderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstr. 90, Zürich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
Lunch and Tea Room
Zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42.

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4, Zürich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it please!

F. GAUTSCHI
Augustinergasse 22
empfiehlt sich für
Feldstecher, Thermometer sowie alle einschlägigen Artikel
(BAROMETERS)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and
MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.

Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

DURBAN

John Orr & Co.
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS AND FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West Street

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY) LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Valuators
243, Pine St. (opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
COMPLETE LAYETTES
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House (Next to Anstevs) West St. Phone 20066

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (Opposite Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25221
Residence 22913

JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2043

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graphitic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 2243
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

J. O. THOMAS
Land, House and Estate Agent
Chief Agent Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.
Phone 3716 Chancery Lane, P. O. Box 449

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Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
469a, West St., Durban Phone 28328
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban " 21829
Emiles, Belmont Mansions " 23292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road " 87317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W Coney.
Also
"Bovey Court Residential"
SMUTS AVENUE
Furnished rooms to let with use of common kitchen for light cooking. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. All Prices Moderate
JANE DRUMMOND
WALLACE BISHOP ARCADE
Albert Street
Brisbane, Australia

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
Also DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173 Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

Pike
BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street, Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 5674
After Hours Toowong 230 or M 6813
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane, (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

WALLACE BISHOP
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued from previous page)

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery, All Suburbs

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene-operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

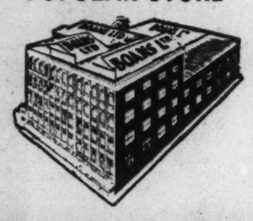
SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

W. H. ROOKE
117 Ryrie Street
—For—
Crockery and Hardware

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S

Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT THE FARMERS'

A Departmental Store that will furnish you with everything, be ye Farmer, City Dweller or Visitor.

For Quality, Price and Service
THE FARMERS'
TRADING CO., LTD., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

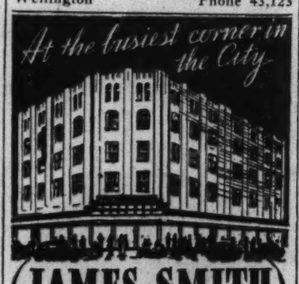
WADSWORTH'S
Corner Colombo and Tuam Streets
• MEN'S TAILORING
• LADIES' TAILORING
• LADIES' FROCKS TO ORDER

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-585

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

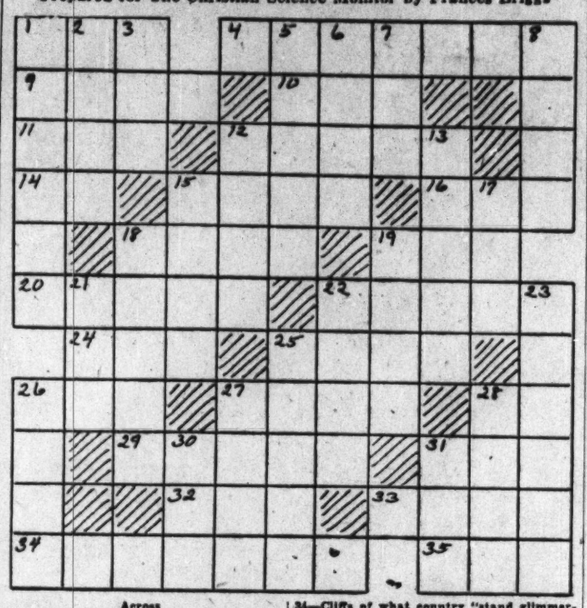
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creature has "his ears cut short and his tail cut long" in certain song?
4—Constant Troyon was noted as painter of what?
9—Who is whaling captain who loses leg in conflict with Moby Dick?
10—One in game of dominoes is called what?
11—To pinch.
12—What is vertical line joined to head of certain notes (pl.)?
14—County (abbr.).
15—Mr. Waller, Negro singer and pianist, is known by what nickname?
16—To call aloud.
18—What is first name of Miss Bart, Wharton heroine?
19—What is a coin of tin or pewter in Malay Peninsula?
20—If someone sent you a Black Cayuga, would you spend, plant, or roast it?
22—What is a kind of strong cord made of twisted strands?
24—What is a shade tree with pinnate leaves?
25—What is name of a famous raven of fiction?
26—Craft.
27—What creature wears opera hat in the nursery rhyme?
28—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
29—Bottom of a boot is what (pl.)?
31—What is a small, graceful antelope inhabiting the Tibetan plateau?
32—Very small.
33—Sophie is first name of what American author?
34—Cliffs of what country "stand glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay"?
35—Abraham Lincoln's son, Thomas, was known by what nickname?

Down

1—Girl pictured in Sargent's "La Carmencita" is what?
2—What State of U. S. has many mounds left by Mound Builders?
3—What is a pass in a mountain ridge?
5—What is Bumppo called in "Leather-stocking Tales"?
6—Sherbets are what?
7—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
8—What is a weaver's reed?
12—What seasoning did pretended merchant refuse to eat at Ali Baba's house?
13—What is a written list, schedule, certificate, or the like?
15—What animal is lowest in the order of back-boned animals?
17—Went swiftly?
18—What is a metal form inserted into shoes, against which nails are clinched (pl.)?
19—What is a small branch of a tree?
21—Scull used by boatman is what?
22—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
23—What was first name of Remenyi, Hungarian violinist?
25—Moses Primrose barters horse for spectacles of what color in Goldsmith's novel?
26—Which of Brontës wrote "Agnes Grey"?
27—What jumping insect is mentioned in poem by Swift?
28—Who is Torvald Helmer's wife in "A Doll's House"?
30—What is the "spectral" bird of Barry Cornwall's poem?
31—Obtain.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Everybody Aided Them

(Columbus Evening Dispatch)

Columbus, Ohio

Love, agree Sergt. Shig Nishimura and his pretty Japanese bride, is a wonderful thing. The Ninth Service Command, the Fifth Service Command, the F. B. I. and the regional director of the War Relocation Area think so, too.

If everyone hadn't been agreed there wouldn't have been a quiet little wedding in the office of Chaplain Cloyce D. Copley at Fort Hayes. Nor would there be at this moment a happy, smiling Japanese couple ready to start housekeeping.

Romance first blossomed for raven-haired Yaeko Nakamura and Sergeant Shig Nishimura of the United States Army when they met in Tacoma, Wash., in March, 1941, at a social sponsored by the Japanese-American Citizens League of that city. That was her home and he had been stationed there after his induction.

Last March, Sergeant Nishimura was transferred to Fort Hayes. Last July the Nakamura family moved to the War Relocation Area for Japanese at Newhall, Calif.

While distance is no barrier to love, red tape might very easily lessen its ardor and two people less in love might have been discouraged when they first began to plan on being married back in October.

Finaly the red tape began to unwind as the Ninth Service Command, the Fifth Service Command, the F. B. I. and finally the regional director of the War Relocation Area put their respective stamps of approval on Miss Nakamura's trip to Columbus to become Mrs. Nishimura.

Both are American citizens because of their birth—his in Deer Lodge, Mont., and hers at Tacoma, Wash.

House-Swapping

House-swapping is the latest development in plans to tackle wartime housing problems in Britain. Big families with small houses are exchanging with small families who have big houses. Elderly couples living in big residential houses and faced with wartime incomes have "swapped" with war workers anxious to improve living space for their large families. Parents whose children have married and been unable to find homes have moved to provide accommodation for both families. One city — Sheffield — has already given official recognition to this "house-swapping," and the corporation has opened an exchange bureau in an effort to stop overcrowding. More than 2,000 families in Sheffield have exchanged houses during the past year.—British Information Service.

In Lighter Vein

Best Salesman

A motorist stopped at a lonely country store and was astonished to find it stuffed to overflowing with plain salt—bags, boxes and barrels of it, and stacks of it in the yard outside.

"Good gracious," said the motorist, "you must sell a lot of salt."

"No, I don't sell much," replied the storekeeper, "but you should have seen the fellow that called here last week. Now, he really could sell salt!"—Tit-Bits.

Makes Sense

The Eighth Army's artillery barrage had been unusually heavy, and had been interspersed by visits of zooming planes, which machine-gunned the battered Axis lines mercilessly.

In the lull that followed, an Italian infantryman sat dejectedly on an empty gasoline can, his eyes fixed darkly upon the baked desert earth, his dust-smeared chin cupped in begrimed hands.

"What's the matter?" an officer asked, "Homesick?"

"No, sir," came the prompt reply. "Not homesick. I'm heresick!"

—Wall Street Journal

Daily Anecdote

Obedient Printer

One day a printer brought to Edwin Booth the proof of a new poster which announced the actor as "the eminent tragedian Edwin Booth."

"I wish," said Booth, "that you'd leave out that 'eminent tragedian' business. I'd much rather have it simple 'Edwin Booth.'"

"Very good, sir," agreed the printer.

The following week the modest Mr. Booth went for a walk and found the town plastered with posters announcing the coming of "Simple Edwin Booth."

Clickless Nazi Heels

So automatic have become the reflexes of the young Nazi that the first thing he does when shot down over England is to throw off his parachute, spring to his feet, click his heels and bark "Heil Hitler!" at his captors. As a result British intelligence officers have a standing rule that prisoners must be deprived of their boots before being interviewed. Even the young Nazi feels foolish when he clicks his heels together and no sound is audible.—New York Times.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"The janitor elected me chairlady of the 'No Knocking for Heat Committee.'"

Monitor Camera Club from J. T. Beck, Augusta, Maine

"Listening In"

The night it was rumored that "Falla" was giving a "fireside chat."

Scotland Had the First Highway Tax

We can sometimes take lessons from the old-timers. Scotland had a road maintenance tax some four hundred years ago. It may not have been the first of its kind, but it was at least almost four centuries older than our modern gasoline tax.

In the early sixteenth century, the Canongate was one of the first paved streets in Edinburgh. It was also the main street of the medieval Scottish capital. Soon after the paving of the Canongate was finished, James V of Scotland in 1535 issued a proclamation governing all traffic on the Canongate. The law applied equally to private and government-owned vehicles.

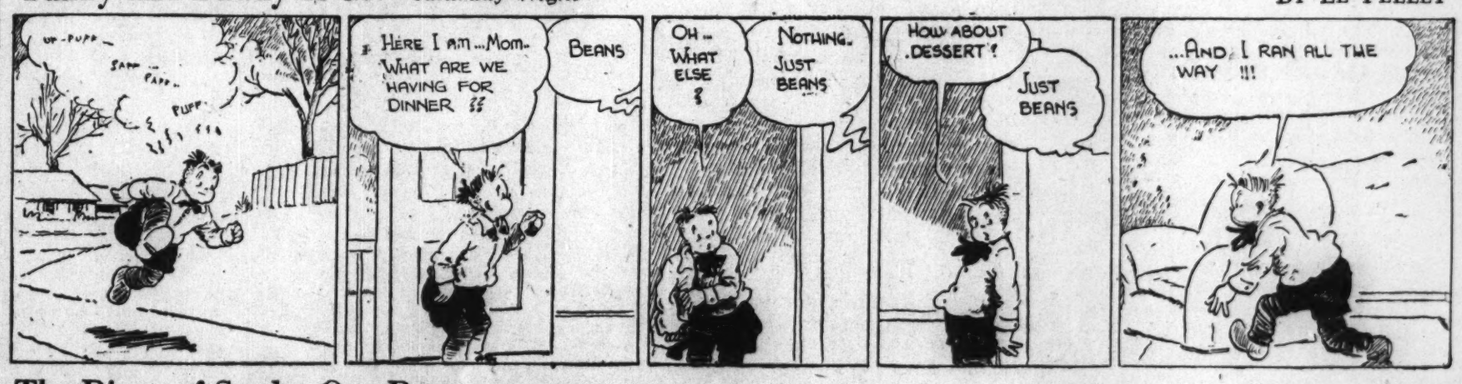
Empty carts and wagons using the Canongate were compelled to pay a tax of one halfpenny every time they traveled along the street. Loaded carts and other vehicles paid a tax of one penny to "repair and maintain the causeway."

The proclamation of the Stuart King might very well have been the first of its kind. It was certainly the first to levy taxes in proportion to the amount of wear and tear on a street or highway.

NEWS ITEM— WPB CURTAILS USE OF CHARCOAL FOR COOKING & OTHER CIVILIAN PURPOSES.

CAN'T GET ANY MORE CHARCOAL FOR BROILING STEAKS
WHERE YOU GOING TO GET THE STEAKS ?
DANIEL J. - WHAT ARE YOU DOING AT MY VANITY ?
WE'RE PUTTING ON A MINSTREL SHOW AT THE LODGE TONIGHT AND I CAN'T GET ANY MORE CHARCOAL
MUD PAC
THIS IS MY LAST PIECE OF CHARCOAL - SHALL I FINISH THE PORTRAIT OR USE IT TO BROIL A HAMBURGER ?
LET'S EAT
OUT OF ORDER FOR DURATION
CHESTNUTS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Saturday Night* — By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Felt the Same Way!* — By Rodgers

I'll admit it was quite a temptation to open that lunch box ol' Peter found this morning!
"But I think we ought to try a little harder to find the owner" I told Pete. "Just think how hungry some one will be if lunch time comes and he can't find this box!"
"Huh!" wagged Peter. "After sniffing those sandwiches all morning some one's going to be hungry at lunch time even if we do find the owner!"
And I knew exactly what he meant!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not Cold, but Chili* — By The Hagers

"Come on!" cried Bill. "A dash we'll make Before the singing drakes awake."
We found a place to eat. Said Bill, "Of Mexican food I'll eat my fill.
Frijoles! Ah, the dish supreme! No doubt it's Spanish for 'ice cream'."
"Frijoles" Bill learned, on the spot, Means "beans". And they weren't cold,—but hot.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rzhev and the Poles

When the Russians took Velikie Luki they pushed westward to within sixty miles of Latvia—and Poland. But the flank of the Red Army was hung up on the strong Nazi "hedgehog" at Rzhev. The fall of Rzhev permits the widening and deepening of that salient. Should Vyazma also fall, the Russians, flowing around Smolensk, would find themselves close to the Latvian—and Polish—borders. This military situation accents Russian objections to the restoration of Poland's pre-war border.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, charges that the Polish Government in exile is "imperialist" in refusing to "recognize the historical rights of the Ukrainian and White Russian peoples to be united with their national states." Moscow talks of the Curzon Line, worked out at the end of the last war by the Allied Frontier Commission. It does not remind us that Poland, with French help, in 1920 drove back the Russians and gained a border much farther east which roughly corresponded with Poland's Russian boundary before the partitions of the Eighteenth Century.

British and American allies of Russia had believed that Russia in the treaty with Poland of July 30, 1941, abandoned her claim to the border set up by Germany and Russia in September, 1939, after their joint occupation of Poland. But the "Curzon Line" falls very close to that boundary, and Moscow argues that the 1941 agreement with Poland left the Ukrainian and White Russian question to be settled after the war.

The Poles regard this territory as historically Polish and appeal against the 1939 partition to the Atlantic Charter's phrases about the restoration of "sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." To many neutral observers their claim for restoration of the part occupied by Russia will appear as strong as for that part taken by Germany.

What should Britain and America do about this dispute?

Possibly all they can do at present is to promise their good offices in arriving at a just settlement—and prepare to support the decision reached. They will not accept Russia's claims without more evidence. Moscow so far is only asking that the question be left open. And now the Polish Government is saying that it did not intend to open a "controversy which would be so harmful at the present moment."

There are good reasons for Britain and America to try to determine their own positions—particularly how much responsibility they wish to take in Eastern Europe. When they have opened a second front on the Continent they will be in far better position to speak. Meanwhile suspicions of Russia might well be cleared up. There is good reason to believe her promise not to go beyond her 1914 borders. But even those raise problems—Poland is only the first—which Britain and America will probably have to help solve. They should be preparing.

They Can "Take It," Too

"This should be your last trip," ventured the regular passenger to the conductor totaling his transfer report.

"It is, thanks be," returned the man in uniform. "And after an 18-hour day—since 5 o'clock this morning."

"Pretty long hours."

"Yes, and after only three hours' sleep. I didn't get to bed till 2 this morning! Have to do that every other day now. The company has twice as much business, but can't get the men to handle the cars."

"Makes it pretty hard on you fellows, doesn't it?"

"I guess so. But if the boys on the other side can stand it, we certainly ought to."

There spoke the patriotic American spirit that rises above petty annoyances and curtailments, scarcities, rationing, longer hours, higher taxes, lower standards of living. These are usually older men who are doing double duty on the streetcars of American cities. They're like those who have been doing the same job on the trams of Britain, or others serving all night as wardens after a day in the office.

The voice of the conductor was also the voice of the farmer, working twice as hard because his boys have gone to war and his hired man to the airplane plant. The words were those of the office man doing an extra four-hour shift at the arsenal or navy yard to keep his children in school and his home together in the face of mounting expense. The courage evinced is that of the great civilian army backing up the boys in the ships, and the planes.

Flexible Air Power

The complete and clean-cut victory of the Bismarck Sea is being cited as final evidence of what land-based planes can do to sea power. It isn't, but General Kenney's team of Australian, American, Dutch and British fliers in Mitchells, Havocs, Lightnings and Flying Fortresses was beautifully handled and furnished a striking demonstration of theories the United States Army Air Corps has long maintained.

Had the "brass hats" been more ready to listen, the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, and the Dutch Indies might still be in United Nations hands. For what was done to the Japanese convoy heading for Lae could have been done by defending planes to many tentacles Tokyo has put out. But the only value of looking back is to help us be more willing to listen and learn in the future. Are the Army air generals who have struggled so hard against traditionalism themselves becoming "brass hats?"

Some of them are showing signs of being wedded to their own pet ideas. They have specialized on high-level precision bombing and have made the Flying Fortress and Liberators splendid weapons—for certain purposes. They are highly effective against ships and specified military objectives—under good daylight conditions. But the big bombing job in Europe today is being done by the RAF's night raiders, which carry a far larger bomb load and do not require fighter escort. Were American bombers doing half as much damage to Nazi industrial and military power today, Germany might be brought close to collapse this year by bombing.

The Bismarck Sea battle illustrated the value of adapting air war to the job in hand. Not only was high-level bombing used, but the Mitchells and Havocs went in at mast-top levels. Against effective anti-aircraft fire or where ships had better fighter protection this would be almost suicidal, as it was at Midway. But under the conditions off New Guinea it worked. The lesson is that in the air as elsewhere willingness to use the most effective method is a key to success. Why should not American bombers in Europe be adapted to night raiding?

Money and the Postwar World

Like the first crocuses of a more promising political season, signs of postwar planning are peeping through hitherto war-frozen ground in London and Washington. Thus London reports a conference between British treasury officials and the finance ministers of Allied Governments in London, attended by American, Russian, Chinese and Dominion observers. And Washington describes discussions of monetary stabilization as well under way, though so far productive of no commitments beyond those in Article VII of the standard lend-lease agreement.

This is the article that states that the terms of repayment for lend-lease benefits among the United Nations shall "be such as not to burden commerce" . . . "but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations." This statement, while indicating a common attitude, leaves much room for debate as to just how its objectives shall be achieved.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the London discussions was the presence of American representatives. For there had been some apprehension that British and American planning in this field might too long proceed in separate compartments. And while the broad interests of these two nations harmonize with the hopes set forth in the lend-lease statement, there are numerous particulars, and some major policies on which agreement will have to be worked out.

This is true because of the different positions in which the two will end the war. The United States will be a creditor nation to an extent only dimly foreshadowed by her position at the close of World War One. The British expect to shoulder a heavy burden of debt, with reduced ability to meet obligations, and need for special arrangements in certain areas of world trade.

It can be appreciated that under these conditions the two nations need to work in all possible frankness. The terms on which stabilization of currencies is accomplished will affect the competitive positions of nations in the postwar world market; and the manner in which the question is now tackled can hinder or aid the progress of all postwar economic planning in the international field.

Junior doesn't understand why so much fuss is made about rationing canned food. "You can still get plenty of peanut butter, can't yuh?"

The Bookshelf

The World of Tomorrow

IN THE PEACE WE FIGHT FOR (New York: Harpers. $3) Hiram Motherwell takes the reader up to a certain point and stops. He stops with a picture of the battlefield on which we shall have to win the peace, and leaves to the theorist, the idealist or the Utopian the shaping of the world of tomorrow. The picture he paints is dismal. He see chaos in Europe after the war, a completely disorganized economy, and nations freed from bondage bewildered to know what to do.

His thesis is naturally predicated upon the assumption that the Axis will be utterly defeated. The Germany Army, he feels, will break down in all its parts at once, like the one-horse shay, but sections of it may attempt to carry over some authority and set up a post-Nazi government.

Of all parties in Germany, the one that will profit most by circumstances at the armistice is the Communist. It will benefit for several reasons. First, because it has been able to maintain an effective underground organization. Second, because the prestige of Soviet Russia will have risen. But, according to Mr. Motherwell, it would be quite unwarrantable to assume that the German Communists will be able to "Sovietize" Germany, or that Russia will use her power to force the issue.

* * *

The question of what Communism will be able to do is wide open. The great necessity in Europe, Mr. Motherwell—like Vice-President Wallace—believes will be food. The source of such reconstruction food can only be the Western Hemisphere, although he is of the opinion that Australia may have something to spare, and Russia will probably help to sustain her reconquered provinces. The United States will pay the bill. Is this the only answer? Mr. Motherwell sees no other way out. He regards the reconstruction cost as an inseparable part of the war cost.

In trying to peer intelligently into the future, Mr. Motherwell comes to the conclusion that some sort of super-government will have to be formed. Tremendous responsibilities naturally will fall upon this tentative super-administration of the world. Of what will the super-government be constituted? Mr. Motherwell believes it should be some or all of these four nations—Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and China. They will unite in organizing a future world league, if the situation shapes up as he sees it. He, however, refuses to pursue this subject beyond this point.

* * *

Speculation as a rule is of little value. But when it is applied with knowledge and understanding, it takes a different aspect. In the case of Mr. Motherwell it has a wide background of experience behind it and a sound basis of information drawn from competent sources.

Mr. Motherwell sees food as the outstanding problem of the immediate postwar period, but he is hopeful that it can be solved because he joins those who believe that for the first time in history, it is technologically possible for all people to get enough to eat, and therefore there is a prospect for a sound basis on which to build a durable peace.

This idea has been gaining currency for some time. It is not new, but it is pertinent in view of the intensified interest in the kind of world we want. Several years before World War Two started, one of the economic experts of the League of Nations suggested that a solution to the ills of the Continent lay in a better standard of living. Perhaps the sense of this reasoning should have had wider acceptance. W. W. C.

Striking at the Roots

"What About Absenteeism?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have thought of writing to you as one on the inside looking out for the past six months, but it took the article, "What About Absenteeism?" by Harold Monroe on your editorial page to get thought into action.

First of all, I shall introduce myself as an employee in the Bomber Plant of Willow Run. Have you ever known folks who, when company was coming, cleaned the living room leaving the rest of the house in confusion and litter? That was the case when Eddie Rickenbacker was expected and when other guests drive through as well.

* * *

I am in a position to contact many of the workers. I see the new ones arrive full of enthusiasm over the opportunity to help win the war; see their attempts to be active and useful, and in a short time see the bewildered look, the helplessness, that comes over all sooner or later—the gradual slowing down, the glow leave their faces and eyes to be replaced by a look one imagines comes over the face of an imprisoned man, helpless to do anything about it.

What is it?

I've heard many and varied explanations, among them: mismanagement, attempts to build bombers as they did Fords, division of power, men instead of co-operating fighting each other, the one who can swear the most and talk the loudest and fastest, winning; constant changes in engineering causing delay in producing material for the men to work with, holding up hundreds of people who really want to work, and most of all the inspection department.

One inspector will pass something and as it progresses along the assembly line, another inspector will "squawk" it, necessitating its removal, which often means tearing out much that is good to get at it. There is considerable of this as the Ford inspectors disagree among themselves as to what is right and in turn quarrel with the Army inspectors who are not always right either.

In all this muddle, the war worker stands pulled this way and that, told to do a thing "this" way only to learn later that he should have done it "that" way; so he does the next one "that" way, whereupon he is told by some one else it should have been "this" way.

Mr. Monroe says: "These war workers, when they do their duty, are sharing the glory of the heroes of Bataan," etc. Has he thought of the many who left comfortable homes and activity as well as friends, church connections, and family with only the desire to win the war and do their part in a war plant? People are living in terrible conditions, deprived of any social life or conveniences, appearing at work every day willing and eager to do whatever they can, counting no material sacrifice too great if it helps in any way to win and bring their loved ones home safely again.

* * *

The thought I'm striving to convey is that the trouble is not with the war workers, and I mean just that. Absenteeism is the result of realizing that it doesn't much matter whether one is there or not. Every day I hear from all sides remarks such as these: "We haven't a thing to do—the foreman told us to take a walk—waiting for stock three days now—it's much harder to appear busy than to actually work. I came here to do my part and there's nothing to do," etc., etc. Can't you see how unimportant their presence can appear when the thought presents itself not to go to work today?

WILLOW RUN WORKER

North . . South . . East . . West

Changing Farm Economics

By Frank L. Perrin

Expert as well as lay appraisal of present and future problems of food production on the farms of the United States should prudently take into account important factors which seem quite generally to have been overlooked. To disregard the fact that in a large degree the methods of mass production have been generally adopted on the farm in the last two decades is to approach today's and tomorrow's farm problem from a mistaken angle and a wrong premise.

On many of the small farms, of course, the methods and processes which have prevailed since the grain cradle and the flail gave way to the horse-drawn reaper and the threshing machine still are employed. But in the great prairie sections of the West and Southwest, where small grains and corn are grown in abundance, the problem of diminished manpower should be no more serious now than in recent years. The manufacturers of motorized farm implements and the builders of the machines which harvest and thresh the wheat, oats, barley and rye in a single process have automatically retired the seasonal workers upon whose assistance the larger producers were once obliged to depend.

* * *

To the uninitiated it is a revelation to see three or four men, without the use of horses, operate a self-propelled combine which prepares for storage in granary or elevator a crop of grain which formerly required, in harvesting and threshing, the combined labor of more than twenty trained workers. The same economy has similarly affected the producers of corn, potatoes, garden vegetables in quantity, and the master rancher who, by fencing his range, dispenses with riders and herders.

There remains, to some extent, an unsolved problem which may continue to trouble the small farm owner or tenant. Unless some provision is made in his behalf there is a possibility that production from this source may be perceptibly curtailed. Individual, rather than community or national hardship will thereby result. But it would not seem to follow that, with the present equipment available, the national totals will be measurably reduced. Forwarned, the owners and tenants of the vast productive areas not always fully employed in years when surpluses have been feared, for some good or bad reason, should enlist to make up, in quantity, what may be lost because of unpreventable conditions on farms where labor may be unobtainable.

Those who, from a distance, or from lack of intimate knowledge, may be inclined to regard the American farmer as careless or unpatriotic, should revise their appraisal and estimate. Following the almost complete readjustment of farm values after the ending of the previous war, the way back to even a fair degree of prosperity on the farm was long and difficult. Many sacrifices and many readjustments were necessary because of a false dependence placed upon the inflated value of farm lands. The lesson was a hard one, but it was learned.

* * *

There is the temptation to feel, as many entirely loyal and unselfish persons do feel, that those who pose as guardians of our welfare and directors of our individual and collective economies, seem to regard it as wise to keep us worried about something which may be about to happen. Those on the anxious seat, as we remember, were the ones who had reached the point where they had begun to worry about something in the past or threatened in the future. They had become impressionable and receptive.

Those who shout loudest and most eloquently in public halls and legislative chambers in pleading the cause of the farmer do not always speak with authority or in behalf of the farmers themselves. No major industry has been less adequately represented in Congress or in administrative councils than has agriculture. This is not because of a lack of theoretical knowledge or of earnest and conscientious desire on the part of voluntary and appreciated advocates and spokesmen. The difficulty has been that no single or combined rule or set of rules, and no politically conceived policy of artificial economy could be made to serve the varying and widely divergent needs of those vitally concerned.

Political or bloc control of agriculture and agricultural products is as unwieldy and as impractical as the similarly attempted bloc or political control of productive labor in its varying and divergent branches. There are some things, like farming, free labor, and democracy itself, which cannot be regimented.

The Wide Horizon

Nazi Fortress Still Strong

By Joseph C. Harsch

The thunder and the flames were rolling around Hitler's Valhalla today as the armies gathered for the great battle of the West.

Ruins and ashes littered his Nazi capital. His Eastern armies were reeling under fresh Russian blows in the North where the ground is still frozen. His Southern armies were falling back from a bid for local victory in Tunisia. His fortress troops around the Continent were alerted against possible Allied landings.

Everywhere the empire which was built with a sword was beginning to feel the strokes of the new sword forged over three, long, heartbreaking years by those whom Adolf Hitler challenged.

Inside the Nazi fortress there was some confusion and some glimmering signs of flagging ardor and growing uncertainty.

But there are also signs of much strength left inside that fortress which must be breached and levelled before there can be an end to war in Europe.

Hitler himself has been doing a fence-mending job on the Brenner Pass. That he had to go is evidence of how anxious Italy is to escape the toils in which Mussolini enmeshed his country.

But not only does Italy go on fighting. It is forced to agree to put its battered navy back into the fight. It is forced to agree to send more food from its depleted larder to the people north of the Brenner who are still known in Italy today by the name of a German tribe of the Roman days—Tedeschi—a name which in the Italian mind means barbarian. It is forced to agree to send fresh troops eastward to replace battered Italian regiments.

* * *

It is no use at this time assuming that German civilian morale is on the verge of cracking. If it were his troops would not be fighting as well as they are: It is no use indulging in the thought that his air forces have melted to nothing. If that were true he could not have launched the attacks he has just abandoned in Tunisia.

His military power is still stupendous. On paper it is no equal for the potential which all the United Nations together can mobilize against it. But it is not troops or guns or planes at the training camps which count, but troops and guns and planes at the front. And still today much of what the Allies have is far from the front.

Despite his manpower and organizational losses Hitler probably still commands around 300 or more German combat divisions, as well as over 150 divisions provided by his allies. Against that Russia has perhaps as many as 250 to 275 divisions available against Germany. Britain has 70 or 80 organized and equipped combat divisions, but some of them are needed on other fronts. Probably not over 50 British divisions are available in Europe. American forces actually in European and African theaters may by now equal 20 divisions, certainly not much more.

* * *

Add all these figures together and the fact emerges that Hitler with his satellites can dispose of more organized, trained, and equipped ground forces in Europe than the United Nations can bring to bear against him at the front.

His plane factories may be down now to as low a production figure as 1,500 combat units a month. That is far below the combined output of British, American, and Russian factories. But the biggest segment of Allied air production is in America and America is from three to six thousand miles from the front.

The manner in which he extricated his armies from a complete rout in Southern Russia was masterly. What seemed like disaster has been converted into only a major reverse. He lost an army at Stalingrad. But by that sacrifice he has apparently bought back larger armies which would otherwise also have been lost.

There was nothing incompetent about his recovery in Africa. He met the Allied landings by skillfully pulling Rommel out of Tripoli and concentrating in the strongest position along the entire Northern coast of Africa. And once there, Rommel's army has performed extraordinary feats.

The flames are licking around the foundations of Valhalla, but the time is not yet ready for it to come crashing down in the twilight of the Nazi gods. The lines are forming for the great Battle of the West, but the forces are more evenly matched than we might desire, and it is far from certain that the battle will end quickly or easily in our favor.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Not Masters, but Servants

We are here not as masters, but as servants, not to glory in power, but to attest our loyalty to the commands and instructions laid down by our sovereign, the people of the United States, in whose name and by whose will we exercise our brief authority.—CHARLES E. HUGHES, former Chief Justice of the United States.

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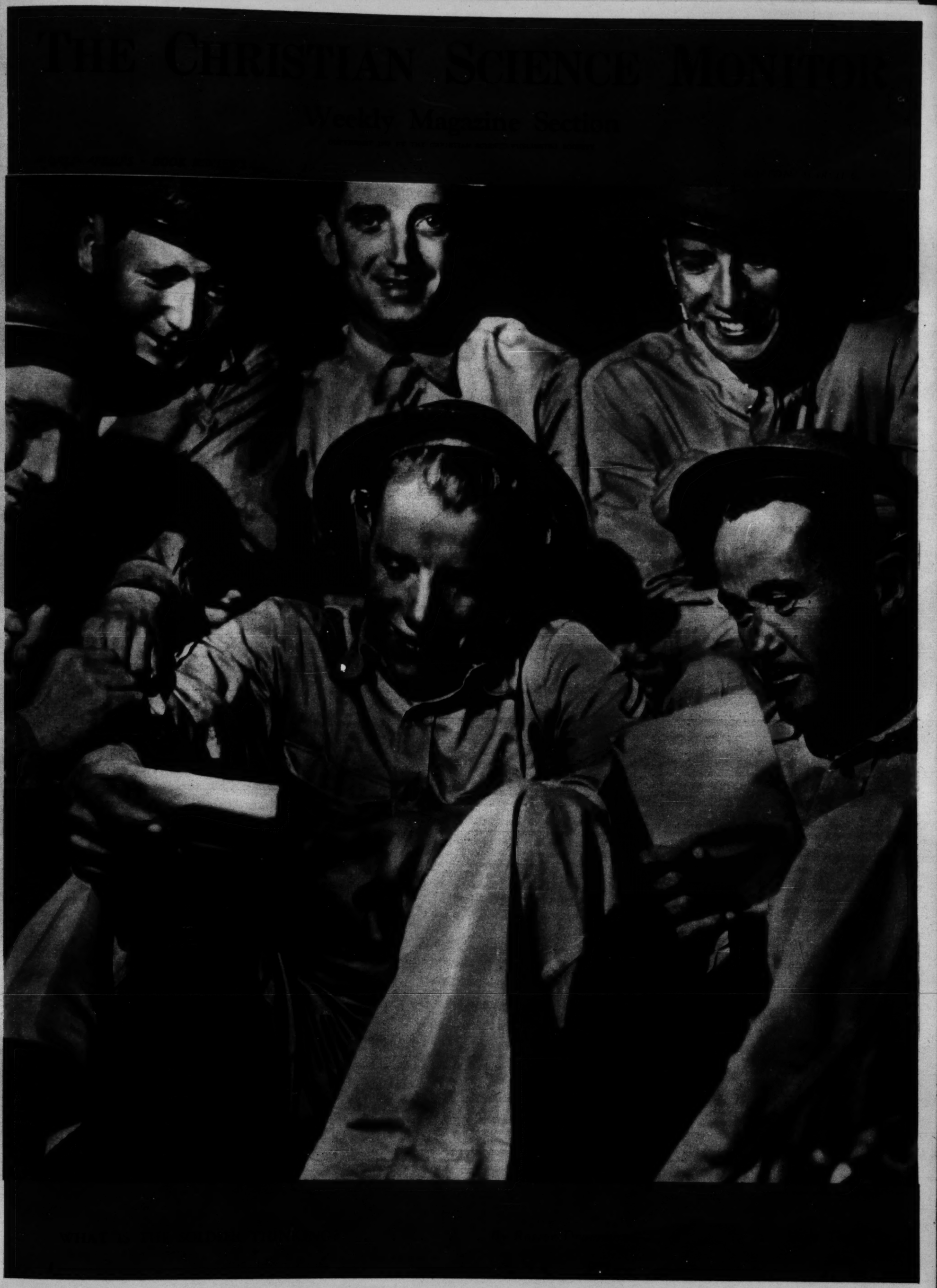
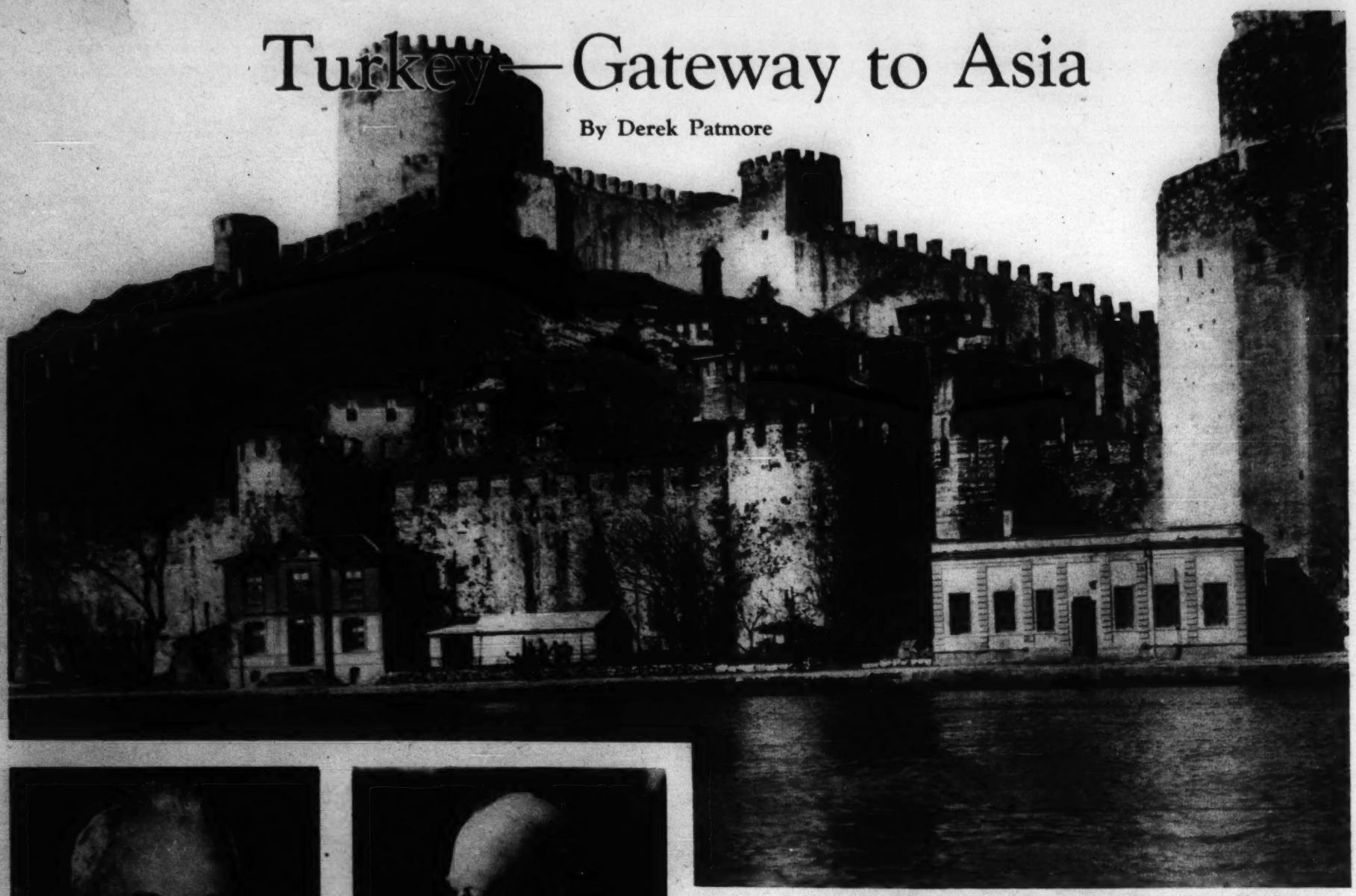


Turkey—Gateway to Asia

By Derek Patmore



Keystone View Company

FORT ROUMILI HISSAR, ON SHORES OF BOSPORUS
Situated Near the Spot Where Europe Approaches Most Closely to Asia

Associated Press

BRITISH AND TURKISH LEADERS CONFER
Ismet Inonu and Winston Churchill Talk Over Postwar Problems

If Turkey did not have a highly significant place in the international picture—a fact not generally realized—this article, delving into the real meaning of the Adana Conference, would not have had to be wirelessed from Ankara. But events of far-reaching importance are happening in the hinterland of Anatolia. The Russians are clearing out the remnants of the invaders in the Caucasus. With each advance, they force the Axis to consider anew their strategy in the Near East. Hence the sudden and close interest in the rôle Turkey shall play.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE NEWS of the Adana conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Ismet Inonu has caused a world sensation and much speculation, but now that the excitement has somewhat died down the results of the conference can be viewed objectively. In Ankara, the Turks openly admitted that two of the most important results of the conference were the following:

1. Turkey's place in the postwar world was recognized by the United Nations.
2. Turkey's defensive position would be greatly reinforced by the decision of Britain and the United States to aid Turkey with armaments of all kinds, and it is felt in Ankara that the stronger Turkey becomes, the more use she can be to the United Nations cause.

While a veil of secrecy must naturally conceal the details of the exact conversations which took place at Adana between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Inonu and between the British army chiefs and Marshal Fevzi Chakmak and his staff, it is generally felt in foreign diplomatic circles here that, apart from the two decisions mentioned above, the conversations followed general lines and were occupied with details of the Casablanca conference and discussions of problems which would face the postwar world.

Turkey greeted the news of the Adana conference with real enthusiasm, but it is not thought that the conference was a prelude to any immediate change in Turkey's present policy of armed neutrality.

Turkey occupies a position of great political and geographic importance in the Eastern Mediterranean and, therefore, the affairs of her neighbors must directly affect her own political attitude. Posed between Europe and Asia, Turkey holds one of the main European gateways to Asia and at the same time she controls one of the main routes into the Balkans. Therefore, Turkey is both interested in Balkan affairs and those of the whole of the Middle East.

Indicative of Turkey's great interest in Balkan security is the fact that Turkey was one of the chief leaders in the Balkan Entente which was formed in Kemal Ataturk's day and comprised Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, and that Turkish statesmen have always striven to aid the dream of Balkan unity and independence. Indeed, President Ismet Inonu, in his speech to the National Assembly last year, declared that the freedom and independence of the Balkans was one of the main points in Turkish foreign policy.

At the same time Republican Turkey, which has no territorial ambitions, wishes to see a peaceful, strong, and independent Middle East, and with this end in view Kemalist Turkey was one of the main signatories in the Saadabad Pact, signed in 1937. The Saadabad Pact, signed by Turkey, Persia, Iraq, and Afghanistan, is mainly defensive and nonaggressive, and each of the signatories agrees to pursue a policy of complete nonintervention in their internal affairs, and they also agree to respect the inviolability of their common frontiers.

The fact that Turkey was the main initiator of the pact and this treaty, recently renewed, confirms that Turkish policy aims at preserving the present status quo in the Middle East and has not any ambition to regain any territory lost after the last war—Iraq was part of the Ottoman Empire before the last war. Undoubtedly a strong, independent Turkey is a stabilizing influence, both in the Balkans and the Middle East, and the importance of the Adana conference lies in the fact that it confirms that the United Nations realize this fact and are ready to do all in their power to help Turkey maintain her present strong position; and the fact that Stalin, and therefore Russia, approved of the meetings is of extreme significance, because it confirms that modern Soviet Russia has finally abandoned old Russian imperialist dreams of dominating the Middle East.

At present Turkey has every intention of continuing her present policy of armed neutrality, but certain events in the Eastern Mediterranean might provoke her active interest. First, Turkey cannot remain indifferent to the future of the Dodecanese, at present in Italian and, therefore, Axis hands. The Turks have always resented Italian occupation of these islands which lie so close to the Turkish mainland, and as long as they remain in Axis control they constitute a possible threat to Turkish territory. Second, Turkey wants to see the Balkans free and independent and worked hard to make the Balkan Entente a working and strong alliance, but the Balkan power which always frustrated these efforts was Bulgaria, which has always betrayed her Balkan neighbors, and the average Turk cannot forget this fact. Indeed, it is felt here that Bulgaria must learn Balkan loyalty, and reform her ways, or else she will constitute a perpetual menace to Balkan security.

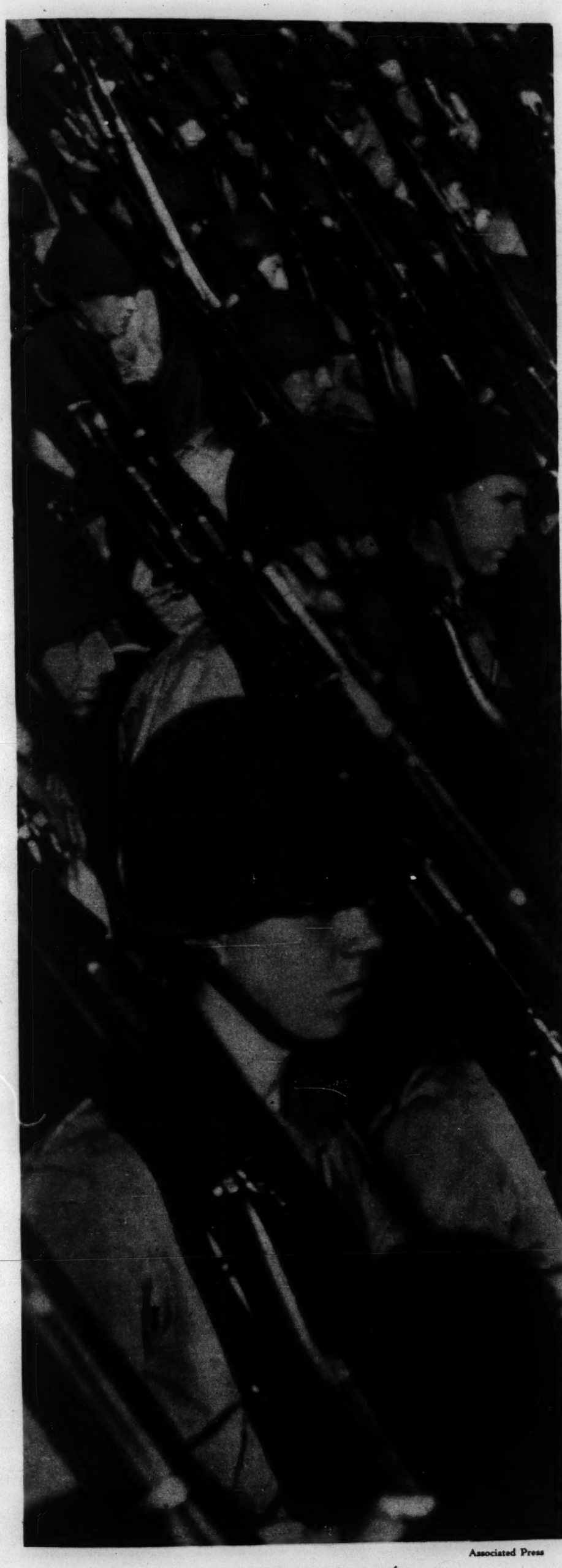
Meanwhile, people hearing the news of the Adana conference may ask: How has Turkey managed to maintain her present neutrality, under the difficult conditions, and how has she gained the respect and help of the United Nations? The reply may be found in the wisdom of her political leaders under Ismet Inonu, who have pursued a loyal, correct, and shrewd foreign policy, and in the strength of the Turkish Army.

The Turks, throughout their long history, have always been a famous military race, and even their modern leaders, Kemal Ataturk and Ismet Inonu, both started their political careers as generals, so it is not surprising that the Turkish Army should be the joy and pride of the Turkish nation, and that it remains probably the most powerful and effective army still outside the present world conflict. The present strength of the Turkish Army is about 1,000,000 men, and comprises between 45 to 50 divisions. The main bulk of these divisions are infantry, but the Turks have also three or four highly trained cavalry divisions and one armored formation, for which British and American tanks are now being delivered regularly.

The biggest figure in the Turkish Army remains Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, who, together with Ataturk and Ismet Inonu, formed a triumvirate who won the Turkish war of independence. Marshal Chakmak is one of the most popular men in Turkey, and, although a brilliant soldier, he has no political ambitions and has always refused to enter political life. Instead, he has remained a loyal and able collaborator with President Ismet Inonu.

Apart from his military responsibilities, Marshal Chakmak leads a quiet, retired, family life and is devoutly religious, but he encouraged new ideas in the Army, and his general staff have been trained in the latest technique of modern warfare; indeed, many of them have been trained

(Continued on page 15)



Associated Press

What Is the Soldier Thinking?

By Roscoe Drummond

When President Roosevelt told Congress in his annual message that he had reason to know what the American soldiers are thinking about and how they are concerned with two broad aims beyond winning the war, he wasn't guessing. He had special information, special facilities to obtain that information.

"The men in our armed forces," he said to Congress, "want a lasting peace and, equally, they want permanent employment for themselves, for their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war."

The story behind how the President knows what the boys in uniform are thinking, as well as the story of what they actually are thinking, are evidence of the thoroughness and modernity of the American Army.

The instrument which keeps the President and the High Command informed about the mental—as apart from the physical—maneuvers of the American troops is the Special Service Division of the Service of Supply, under the direction of Brigadier General Frederick H. Osborn. Within this division there was early established a research branch made up of the most competent professional personnel that university and commercial talent could provide—experts in social and experimental psychology, business research, sociology, and statistics—headed by a West Point major.

The point of inquiry is the soldier himself, his background, his likes and dislikes, his mental capacities and peccadillos, and his physical capabilities.

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It was the work of the research branch of the Special Service Division which enabled Mr. Roosevelt to be so definite in his message to Congress as to what the soldiers are thinking, for it has found that if the newly inducted selectees could talk to the President of the United States, 38 per cent of the questions asked by the men would concern the kind of a world they are going to live in after the war.

"Are we fighting just to have our sons do it all over again in 20 years?" one asked.

"Are we going to have a voice in the peace?" asked another.

"Will there be a repetition of the Versailles Treaty?"

"Are we headed for Fascism or Socialism, no matter what happens?"

"Will we get our jobs back?"

These are not questions which some military brass hat or uniformed professor thought soldiers would ask if they got a chance. They are questions put by soldiers themselves, and this is how army research knows:

In the dim light of a large camp theater, 40 or 50 men may be found unmilitarily hunched in their seats and quietly reading a carefully prepared schedule of questions, to be answered anonymously and without inhibitions. This will be one of more than 40 such groups assembled during the three-day period of the survey. These men were picked at random at morning roll-call, and marched without explanation to the auditorium. Even the officers in temporary charge didn't seem to know what was up. There was a good deal of speculation and wise-cracking. . . . "Maybe they're going to pick a successor to the Mikado. Well, I'm their man. . . ."

Uncertainty ends when a youthful soldier, a private, directs them into the theater. He calls no roll, asks no names, invites them to sit down and relax. Then he explains.

"You are going to be given some questions, and the same questions will be put into the hands of everyone here. They are not personal. They simply ask you what you think about a lot of things the War Department is interested in. All of us have seen enough of the army to know what a big, complicated thing it is. It is easy to see that all of the methods and activities of the army, and the policies that govern them, have to be planned. Such policies rule the lives of millions of soldiers.

"Policies of such importance can't be started overnight. They have to be worked out far ahead, and helpful ideas and advice can come from the soldiers themselves. Now, here's your chance, a chance to say what is going right and what isn't. The War Department wants to know what you think."

And the War Department is finding out, straight from the shoulder and no holds barred. "Too much emphasis on 'spit and polish' and close order drill. We need more firing on the range at moving targets," wrote a soldier who didn't mind saying so. "Give us better officers and give us more modern equipment," wrote a brother under the skin. "Wish officers would treat us like adults, and less like children." "I'd like the army better if I could choose my branch of service. Because I am doing something I care nothing for, I haven't the enthusiasm I should have for army life."

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Not all the answers are critical, of course. Most are not. But soldiers who do have earnest criticisms to offer can get them off their chests without fear of being rewarded by K. P. or the dog-house. And doubts among men as to whether the surveys are really on the level can be resolved with full assurance that they are. The research branch hasn't time to fire blank cartridges. Its findings go to the General Staff, and they are studied with the greatest care in the planning of future policy.

There are many things Special Service has to find out. The tank corps, the paratroops, the air forces, have been getting resplendent build-up in the headlines and in the movies. This is fine for the tank corps, the paratroops, and the air forces, but what of the effect on the unpublicized infantry? A survey was made; it was found—and none too soon—that there existed among the men a serious underestimation of the importance of the infantry. Measures to counteract this effect were promptly formulated and implemented. Esprit de corps, a Frenchman has said, consists of looking up to your own corps, and looking down on all others. A job of education was obviously in order and it is being done. Any military man knows that the soldier with the rifle is the ultimate conqueror in any war, and steps are being taken to impress this fact on the infantry—not to the detriment of other branches of the service but in view of the fact that in modern war every man is a specialist and each is indispensable to the team.

In one instance, when Special Service asked the soldiers what they would like to discuss with the President if they could meet him face to face, one selectee—with only a little education—responded by laying out a brief conversation.

"I would ask him," he wrote with deep earnestness and simplicity, "if he is tired from all the work he is doing. He would say, 'Sometimes I get a little tired.' Then I would ask him if we would win this war, and he would say we would win—that is for sure. Then I would tell him I would fight my very best, and then he would say, 'That's the boy.'"

Next to hearing from the President on the postwar world, 28 per cent of them would like to hear about pay, and furloughs, and how long the war will last. They want to know the truth about the war effort, and about our allies. "Will they keep faith?" "What aid are we giving them—and they us?" "Why don't we send troops to Russia?" "Why doesn't Russia declare war on Japan?"

These questionnaires are well received. "Thanks for this opportunity to express my opinion," one soldier remarked. "I am very much pleased," wrote another selectee, "to see that steps are being taken to make soldiers feel that this is our army, and to give us a chance to contribute something more than salutes and drills."

The Deep End of Winter

Quigley

I have known the silence of the stars and of the sea . . .
And the silence for which music alone finds the word,
And the silence of the woods before the winds of spring begin.

—Edgar Lee Masters

They Laugh at Hitler

By Ernest S. Pisko

DESPITE every imaginable form of humiliation to which they are subjected, despite all threats to liberty and life, Hitler's captive peoples in Europe are still able to laugh at the expense of their oppressor and his henchmen. Throughout the occupied countries, little stories pass from mouth to mouth, stories that unmask the myths of the master-race, of German efficiency, and of a unified Europe arising by order of the dictator.

Here are a few of those stories. Some were told to us by people who escaped from Nazi Europe; others were gathered from letters or copies of underground papers that had been smuggled to this country.

In Norway, most of the jokes are directed against Maj. Vidkun Quisling and his followers. An Oslo bookseller was reprimanded for not giving "The Book About Quisling" a conspicuous display in his window. Next day the bookseller had only three books in his window. In the center was "The Book About Quisling." On either side of it was a copy of a mystery story called "The Man Everybody Wanted to Murder."

Entering his office one evening, Propaganda Minister Gulbrand Lunde found the charwoman busy scrubbing the floor. Lunde paused to admire a portrait of Quisling hanging on the wall. "What a picture!" he exclaimed. The charwoman said nothing. "What a picture!" the minister repeated. Still no response. For the third time Lunde tried to call attention to the painting. Then, without looking up from her work, the charwoman spoke: "The walls," she said, "are no concern of mine. My job is to get the dirt off the floors."

Sverre Riisnaes, one of the most active Quisling satellites in Norway, once summoned an un-Nazified Oslo attorney to his office. "It is my duty," he said, "to inform you that your license to practice law has been revoked for life." The attorney merely looked Riisnaes coldly in the eyes. "Whose life?" he asked.

The stories that are told in Bohemia and Moravia reflect the Czechs' grim mood.

"What is the difference between the wandering Jew and Hitler?" is a question one can hear being asked among Czechs. The answer: "The wandering Jew cannot die, and Hitler cannot live, no matter who will lay his hands upon him first—Czechs, Poles, Russians, or Jews."

When Emanuel Moravec, prominent among the relatively few Czech Quislings, was appointed a Minister of Public Instruction, he received the following letter of congratulation, signed by "a group of hopeful patriots": "Your Excellency: We are extremely proud of seeing a member of our humble race attaining so high a position. We take this achievement as proof of Your Excellency's ability to rise to still higher posts, such as, for instance, the lampost at the gate of the Hradčany Castle (the presidential palace in Prague). We beg to assure Your Excellency that you may count on our supporting wholeheartedly any such promotion."

A Nazi journalist who had visited Luxemburg wrote in his paper: "The Luxemburgers have a good character. They are germanophile, honest, and intelligent." The Luxemburg underground newspaper Ons Hemecht (Our Country) reprinted this statement and added the following comment: "Our distinguished colleague must be wrong. Any Luxemburg individual can have only two of these alleged national characteristics. Either he is germanophile and intelligent, then he can certainly not be honest. If he is honest and germanophile, then he cannot be intelligent. But if he is intelligent and honest, it is quite impossible for him to be germanophile."

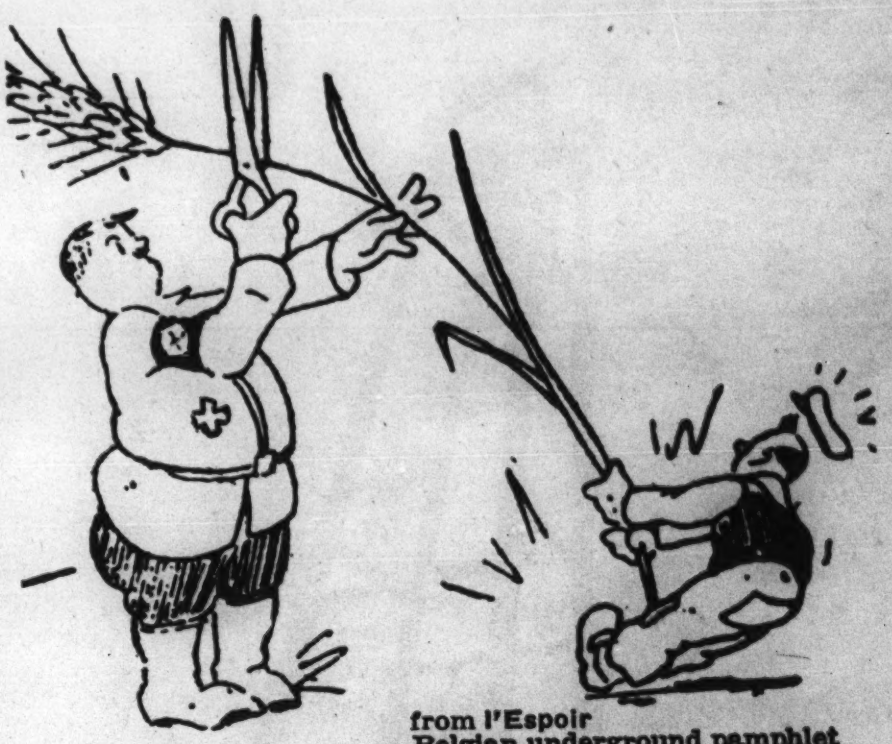
In Belgium, picture postcards representing "the patriot's coat-of-arms" can be had in many bookshops. The cards show a coffee mill and an empty butter plate. Underneath the drawing appear the words: "I will wait."

The night after Rudolf Hess' flight to England had been announced by the British Broadcasting Company, the Belgian underground press turned out thousands of small posters showing a rat leaving a sinking ship, and the words: "Volksgenossen, follow your deputy Führer!" Patriots stuck those posters on trains leaving for Germany, on airplanes and trucks of the occupation army. The next morning, the Gestapo raged and the Belgians had a good laugh.

The Belgian men and women who write, compose, print, and distribute the underground newspapers are worthy followers of these Belgians who did the same kind of work between 1914 and 1918. There are 130 clandestine newspapers in Belgium. One of the most famous, the Libre Belgique, which made history in the first World War, mocks the Germans by reproducing the stamp, "Passed by the German Censor," on every issue. Both the Libre Belgique and L'Espoir (The Hope) used to publish cartoons of whose character the following samples will give a good idea:

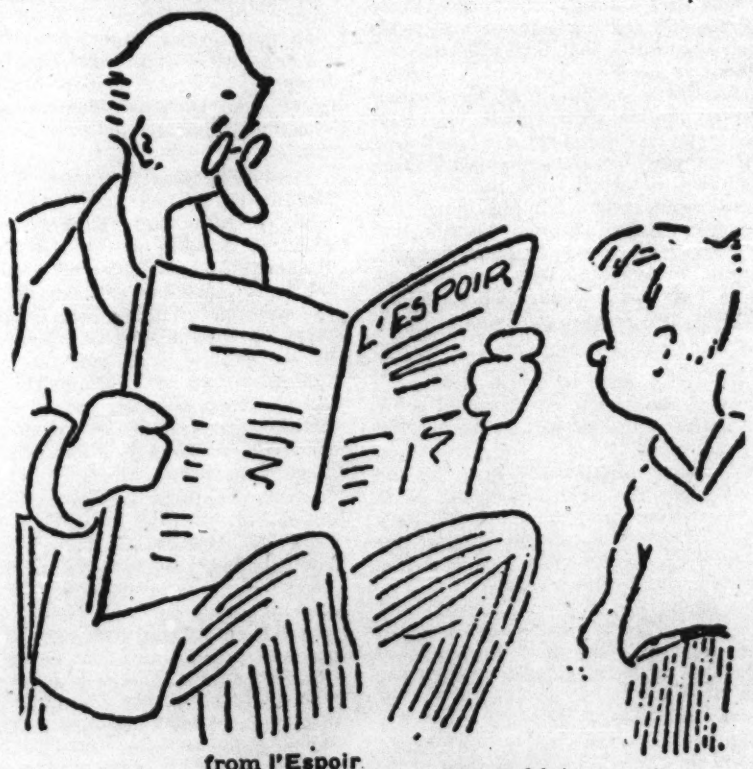
When the Germans occupied Greece, they looted the country up to the last rusty nail. Among the things they shipped to Germany was the modern firefighting apparatus of Athens. Although the Athenians had been fond of their fine engines, they overcame the loss with a joke. "Aren't these Germans considerate people?" they said. "They did not take our fire engines away until they had made sure that we had nothing to heat with, nothing to cook, and that there was no danger of fire any longer."

Generosity



from l'Espoir
Belgian underground pamphlet

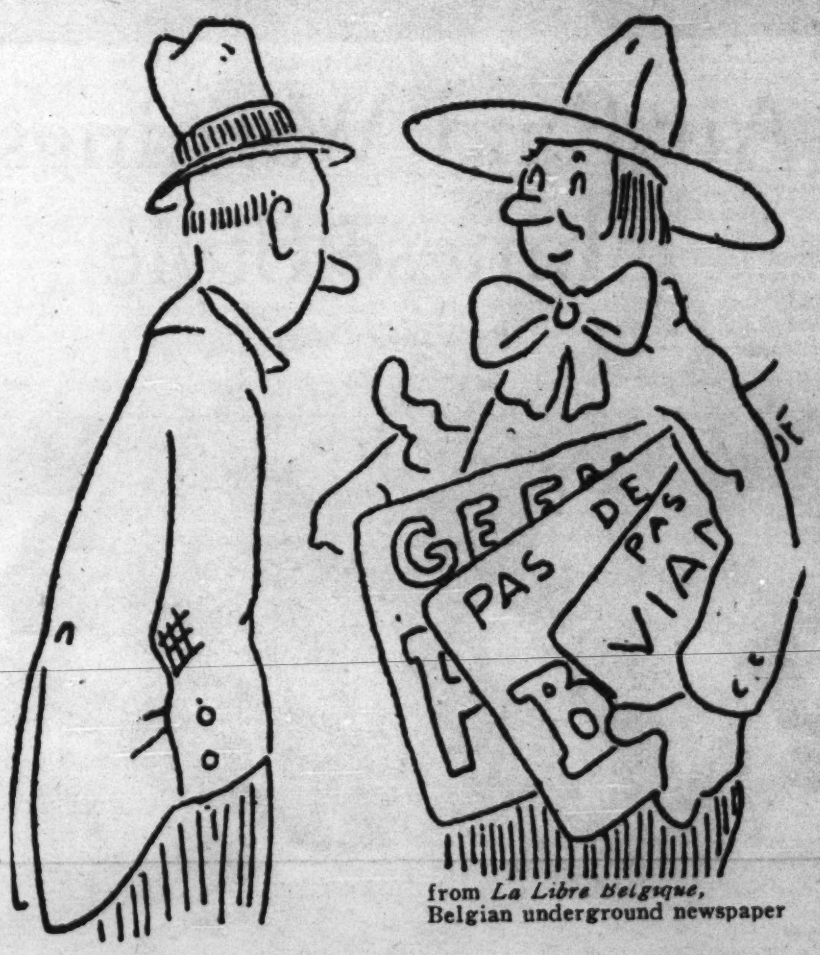
— You can see quite well that I'm not taking everything.



from l'Espoir
Belgian underground pamphlet

— Say, papa, what's a potato?
— Look it up in the dictionary, son.

BUSINESS



from *La Libre Belgique*,
Belgian underground newspaper

— Business is very good. I make posters announcing that everything's sold out.

The artist is carrying posters which read: ***Pas de viande*** (no meat today), ***Geen patatten*** (no potatoes).

BUSINESS AS USUAL
Citizens of Chungking Carry on During Air Raids

Air-Raid Warnings: Chinese Style

By Vanya Oakes

Wide World Photos

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST BOMBING
Hillside in Northwestern China Pierced With Shelter Caves. Above: Chinese Sentry Stands Guard by Improvised Bell From Which Alarm Is Tolled

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW of a person who has spent the last ten years in the Far East, and five of those years under pretty frequent bombing conditions, I have watched with interest the confusion that seems to prevail in America over air-raid preparedness.

As nearly as I can make out, there seems to be an idea here that you can choose how you'll behave before, during, and after an air raid. If living in Free China taught me nothing else, it certainly taught me that, in relation to bombing conditions, the individual simply cannot count.

Perhaps it would be useful to Americans who really want to see civilian defense machinery work, to describe what was day-to-day practice for those of us who came to live with air raids as we lived with the routine business of ordering food and seeing that the laundry was sent out.

The great point in the Far East—and I should judge it would certainly evolve into the great point here—was a functional co-operation with the military on the part of the civilian population. You see, an air-raid system is no good unless you know exactly how long you have, from the time the first alert sounds to the "urgent," and it is the military communications system which crystallizes that time allowance.

There is no such thing as a Civilian Defense Corps in China. The men responsible for civilian protection in the larger cities, such as Chungking, are the police, greatly augmented and especially trained, or soldiers, detached from the Army-in-the-field and assigned to this duty. The Chungking system worked so well that observers from Hong Kong, Singapore, Calcutta, Batavia, and other centers were sent to study the procedure. They adapted it to their own local organizations.

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That would seem to be the first thing for each community to decide: is the setup to be entirely civilian, or an outgrowth of the police force, or under the jurisdiction of a military organization such as the State Guard. The next step would be to get information from the proper military authorities about the time element, so that each local organization can plot its course accurately, not by guesswork.

This is the way the time element and the routine in the city are co-ordinated in Chungking. Let's say that the Japanese planes take off from Hankow, as has been usual. To begin with, so efficient is the Chinese intelligence network that, the moment the flight takes off, military headquarters in Chungking are advised of it. This is not to say that the sirens begin to sound. The Japanese may be heading for some other spot.

The time element is, roughly, three hours if Chungking is to get it. During those three hours the Generalissimo's headquarters is kept posted on the progress of the flight as it passes a network of outposts.

The first step in preparing the populace in the city itself is to hoist a large green ball at a specified point on several of the surrounding hills. In towns not so conveniently surrounded by hills, drums and gongs are used for preliminary signals, and in quite small places for the entire warning system. In America we could utilize the Chungking idea, with skyscrapers taking the place of the hills.

This ball is large, about the size of a human being, and is lighted at night. The green one indicated that *probably* the planes are headed for Chungking.

If the planes continue on and pass another outpost, a red ball goes up. When the red ball appears, if you haven't honestly important business in the city, you are supposed to start for your home or for dugouts (the distances are great in Chungking).

When the planes pass another outpost the sirens begin to sound. And then all independent prerogative has ceased. You must start for your dugout. At this time it is considered that there is approximately half an hour before the planes will be over the city.

The next step is still not the "urgent." It is another siren which indicates 10 minutes. You should be in the dugout, and you run for it if you're not.

Because, when the "urgent" goes, if you are on the streets, you are shot first and questioned afterwards. No one except the military, the police, the Red Cross units, and the fire brigades are allowed to be out in the open while the raid is in progress (in the civilian setups wardens would be included, of course). Since the people know what to do and when, an almost air-tight discipline follows.

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That is the all-important point, that the people know exactly what the signals mean, where to go to from whatever point they are at, and when to go. Make instructions definite: that is the one rule from which there can be no deviation. In the early days in Shanghai and Hankow, before the system was worked out, disasters occurred for just the reason that the population was uncertain what to do and when.

One or two practical items. As to sirens. The thing to aim for is to have different sirens, it doesn't matter what kind, but enough difference so that there is no doubt in the minds of the people whether it is a warning or the urgent or the all-clear. The easiest system seems to be to have the warnings just ordinary sirens, the "urgent" high pitched, and the all-clear a bass, low-pitched.

Another thing, also about the sirens, they should be on their own power, in the most protected spot available. If they operate on the power plant for the town, they may go out of commission due to a hit or to fifth-column activities. In Chungking the warning system has its own power plant in its own dugout, and no one except the military is allowed in that dugout.

Chungking was fortunate in situation. Surrounded by mountains of heavy, hard rock, the authorities simply drilled all the required dugouts out of the mountains. Kunming, for instance, next to Chungking the most important spot in China, being the terminus of the Burma road, lacked dugouts. Kunming is on a flat plateau, so the people evacuated the city. The system applied as in Chungking. On the signals the population had to do certain definite things, so that they were outside when the raids began, and not jammed together in one spot.

In the Far East the air-raid wardens' duties were twofold. A large part of their work was educational. That is, a warden saw to it that people in his sector understood what they were to do; he checked each house to see that there were pails of sand, that there was one room with blackout preparations that could be used during a raid (so that if some one was hurt first aid could be administered), and to see that each housewife had an adequate supply of preserved foods so that the household could function for several days if a raid upset distribution of food.

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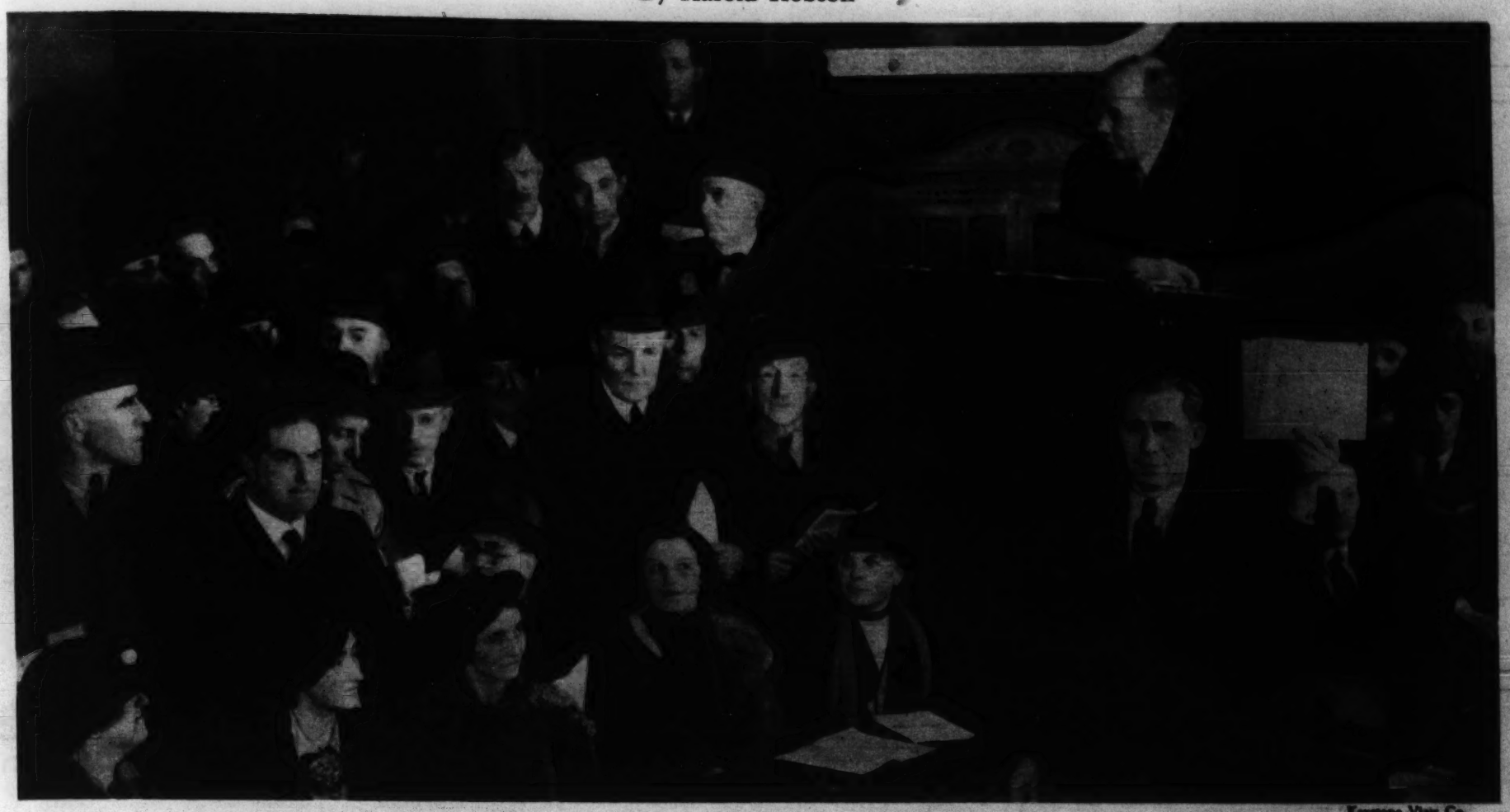
That was as much a part of his job as being on duty on the streets during raids. If you stop to think of it, the two are inter-twined. A warden is supposed to direct the populace in case of trouble; he can't direct the putting out of a fire, if there is no pail of sand in the house, nor can he help in first aid if there is no room which can have a light. In the Orient one of the duties of the air-raid wardens is not to tell people to stay in the house, or to put their lights out, that is automatic co-operation on the part of the people. It has become automatic because the man in the street has been given definite instructions and knows what to do.

The people in the Far East were not only told what to do, they were rehearsed thoroughly. Up in Hankow, when the Chinese were evolving the present system, we were rehearsed sometimes at 3 p. m., sometimes at 3 a. m. And we were not told that it was a rehearsal.

The Battle of Books

By Harold Hobson



Keystone View Co.

FINAL BIDDING IN LONDON AUCTION ROOM ON A FIRST EDITION OF LEWIS CARROLL'S "ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

LONDON

BOOKS ARE GOING into battle this year. They are being called into line all over Britain in what is said to be the biggest book salvage drive in the history of the world. The Ministry of Supply is urging men, women, and children in every part of the country to hand over their unwanted volumes to be turned into munitions of war. Local authorities are planning separate campaigns; and representatives of the British Museum, and of the profession that is most intimately connected with the preservation of old books —I mean the great metropolitan auction rooms—tell me that the drive has their full blessing.

To Bristol, Ipswich, Rugby, and Sutton Coldfield has fallen the honor of making the first returns in this nation-wide drive. These towns aimed at providing 1,230,000 books for salvage. Actually they have provided 65,000 volumes in excess of this high figure. They have given the drive a flying start. Throughout the rest of the year the other parts of Britain will try to better their example.

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For a long time people have been giving books for salvage in a haphazard way. So much so, in fact, that with such little discrimination that learned institutions, and men acquainted with the real value of books, have suffered a certain amount of disquiet. One book sent in for salvage in a small town on the southeast edge of London, for example, was a first edition of a novel of Jane Austen's. Appeals were made to the local mayor, to whom the book had been sent, not to have it repulped. Offers were made to him of ten times the weight of the volume in old magazines. But he was adamant. The book, even if it was a Jane Austen first edition, had been sent in for salvage; and to salvage it went.

Up and down the country this kind of thing has happened now and again in the months that have elapsed since the fall of France. But I am assured that there is no reason to suppose such vandalism has as yet done much damage. The other day I went down to Hodgson's Auction Rooms at the southern end of Chancery Lane to try to find out what the experience of a firm that has been selling ancient libraries continuously since 1807 has been in this matter of the destruction of valuable books through misguided zeal in wartime.

Certainly, in this fine old auction room, where some of the highest prices ever offered for books have been bid, there seemed no lack of old and dusty volumes. At one end of it was the high rostrum of the auctioneer, in front of which were ranged the long, oak tables round which sit the prospective buyers when a sale is in progress. On the shelves that line the walls was part of the library of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain when the last war broke out. It was to be put up at auction later that morning, and looked a noble, if somewhat austere, array of works by Virgil, Ariosto, Livy, and Lucian, diversified by such things as "Apollonii Rhodii Argonauticon" and "Paulini Epistolae et Poemata."

There were also less severe volumes from other libraries, sets of the novels of Rhoda Broughton, and so on, as well as a first edition of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," with an inscription, "With the Author's regards to Mrs. Macready"; huge volumes concerning the life of birds, each containing scores of colored plates, and, round the foot of one of the tables, a big, untidy heap of old "Play Pictorials" and a positive mountain of unwieldy scrapbooks. These had been the property of Willie Clarkson, the most celebrated of London's theatrical wigmakers. I promptly determined to stay till the sale began, and offer a bid for some of them myself.

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But what I wanted to know was whether, in the experience of such a firm as Hodgson's, there had been much unnecessary destruction of valuable books in England since the war started. Sidney Hodgson, the head of the firm, promptly said that in his opinion the damage which has been done, though regrettable, is fortunately small. The war has not lessened people's regard for books. On the contrary, in some ways it has heightened it. Books continue to fetch excellent prices. There are no American collectors in the English market now, of course, and this means the end of the fantastic offers made for certain rare books—sometimes as much as £3,000 for a single volume—made in the years before the war. But in spite of this a good average is maintained. A fine copy of Camden's "Britannia," in an embroidered, seventeenth-century binding, for example, has realized £200; and an edition of Aristotle published at Venice in 1495 has sold for £230.

By now the hour of the sale was approaching, and the buyers were drifting in, sometimes alone, sometimes in groups of two or three. They were mainly representatives of the chief second-hand booksellers of London, though some were from Oxford and Cambridge. So far as I could tell from the bidding that followed, I was the only person present who did not represent a commercial firm. I was surprised to notice that, of the 30 or 40 people who came in, and either sat down or stood against the walls, all except one were men. During the course of the auction three more women came in, but all through the afternoon they were heavily outnumbered by men.

On the stroke of midday the auctioneer appeared, and a minute later the first lot of books to be put up had been knocked down to the highest bidder. That set the pace for the entire sale. I was astonished at the speed with which the proceedings were carried out. Lots were sold at the rate of about 95 an hour. For most sets bidding started at ten shillings or a pound.

Five volumes of Churchill's "World Crisis" went for £4 5s; first editions of Shaw's "Back to Methuselah" and "The Doctor's Dilemma," with an autograph card inserted, fetched 30 shillings; "Vanity Fair" raced away to £17, though a first edition of "Pendennis" stopped at 47 shillings; and four volumes of the Letters of John Paul Jones, published in Boston, Massachusetts, went for 30 shillings. Walt Whitman's "Two Rivulets," signed, with an inscription on the flyleaf, "Ford Madox Brown from the Author," raised £9.

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Mr. Hodgson had told me that one of the most curious effects of the war on the sale of old and valuable books has been to increase the demand for books containing plates of colored flowers, especially if these books are in a defective condition. The shortage of paper in Britain makes it difficult to provide supplies of Christmas and birthday greeting cards. West End shops therefore buy up old volumes of colored plates, which they cut up and transform into expensive cards, salvaging their consciences by the reflection that the volumes anyway were not in perfect condition. Surely enough, as soon as a collection of "Books on Ornithology, The Property of a Lady," came under the hammer, the average bids rose sharply.

Meyer's "Illustrations of British Birds," with 320 fine colored plates ("clean throughout, but the binding of Volume 2 defective), fetched £16 10s, and Donovan's "Natural History of British Birds," with 244 colored plates ("some stained"), brought a bid of £11. Noticing the low price realized by Shaw's first editions, I hoped that when the theatrical items in which I happened to be interested came to be sold there would be somewhat of a decline in prices. But the bidding remained fairly good. A collection of 180 autograph letters from such people as Bernhardt, Irving, and Sir Charles Wyndham was knocked down for £11; and I had to pay £4 for the newspaper scrapbooks and "Play Pictorials" that I wanted.

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I could not help wondering what would happen if any of these volumes had been sent in for salvage. Under the haphazard methods that have prevailed up to the present, they would undoubtedly, whatever their value, have been repulped. But the properly organized salvage drive now under way is safeguarded against such misfortunes. Every book sent in under the new scheme is examined by a local security committee, consisting of a librarian and other men or women conversant with the value of books. Each book is put in one of three categories. If it has no value at all it is sent on to be repulped. If it is suitable entertainment for the forces, it is handed over for them to read. If it is at all rare, it is either given to a local public library or to one of the libraries further afield, like that of Guildhall, which have been damaged by bombing.

Several such books have already turned up. Among them are an edition of John Wesley's Works in 17 volumes, published in 1809-1813; an edition of John Gay's "Fables," with interesting engravings, published in 1796; and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in six volumes, 1766-1788. Volumes II to VI are of the first edition, each with an important errata sheet. These books will not be destroyed. They will be given to libraries where they can most fulfill the needs of students and readers, so that the book salvage drive becomes an instrument, not only of war, but also of civilization.

New York Prepares to Build the City o

By Robert M. Hallett

NEW YORK CITY, a pattern-setter of long standing in social, economic, political and other fields, is leading the way again. The nation's largest city is drawing up plans, buying sites, making blueprints, and filling in contracts, so that when the tumult of battle dies away New York will have a blacklog of major projects with which to provide work for returning soldiers, rehabilitate the city, and help ease the nation back down to normal peacetime living.

Notwithstanding recent optimistic statements by government and business leaders that the nation will enter upon a "boom period" after the war, New York is preparing for possible unemployment and other forms of economic slackening due to demobilization of the nation's largest army, and the re-gearing of industrial plants to civilian production.

"Just as the Army and Navy have their war plans divisions that work year after year on war plans, so should civil officials be working on plans for after the war, and work on these plans while the war is on," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has declared.

Mayor La Guardia called on the City Planning Commission on April 24 last to prepare a revised program of postwar public works. Twelve days later, the Planning Commission, which had been working on just such a project, submitted its program to the Mayor, setting forth specific projects, total estimated costs, and amounts required to complete plans and specifications.

Save for projects essential to the prosecution of the war or work not requiring critical materials, construction has virtually ceased here. The postwar construction program, if carried out in its entirety, would cost $628,000,000. The Commission stresses that the program is not proposed as an ironclad budget, but as a planning campaign to be advanced as rapidly as possible, although actual construction may be long deferred. Capital outlays in any future year or period of years must be determined by the needs and resources of the city and the possibility of receiving federal assistance, the Commission says.

The amended 1942 capital budget carries $500,000 to be allocated by the Board of Estimate for preliminary studies relating to future improvements and about $22,000,000 for drafting of plans. In addition, the Commission is seeking about $3,000,000 in the 1943 budget for further planning.

Measured by the community's normal requirements, the postwar program is moderate. It includes actual cumulative needs rather than anticipations of the future. This is emphasized by the large number of projects which will merely replace old facilities. It is estimated that at least $20,000,000 will be necessary annually to take care of ordinary depreciation. Projects of this kind represent a long-delayed effort by the city to deal with the continuing of obsolescence of the city's physical plant.

Demands for the replacement of impaired facilities in older sections are more than matched by the need for new facilities to serve large numbers of families that have moved to greener outskirts of the city in recent years. These new areas require construction to an extent that greatly exceeds needs caused by the growth of population, city planners emphasize.

The postwar projects range from a $100,000 health substation to arterial improvements costing many millions. Where possible, the city has attempted to coordinate its plans in the same localities, avoiding duplication of services and emphasizing harmonious architectural treatment. Where large projects are included, the city has designed civic centers for private development and general rehabilitation.

"Determination of sites and building requirements must be made as rapidly as possible in order to progress immediately with the development of complete plans and specifications," the Commission emphasizes. "Although some large projects have been listed for study purposes, the primary objective of this program is to provide funds for the execution of complete plans ready for the letting of contracts on short notice, to provide employment for the millions now in the armed services or engaged in war industries."

The postwar program lays the foundation for the construction or rehabilitation of public facilities which will serve as the basis for the development of New York City for many years to come.

One of its chief features is an unprecedented school program, a total of $2,747,000 having been provided for school blueprinting. Sixty-nine elementary and high schools will be erected at a total estimated cost of $117,180,793—representing, perhaps, the largest public school construction listing ever to be advanced to the actual planning stage at one time. The schools are of many kinds, ranging from additions to, or replacements of, existing structures to complete modern new high schools, academic and vocational.

The city is determined to alleviate poor housing conditions, a total of 11 projects, including 13,000 dwelling units, being included in the New York City Housing Authority's listing of postwar plans. Three projects, unnamed as yet, in Brooklyn and Manhattan, were approved recently. Others being readied for immediate postwar construction are Elliott and Amsterdam Houses in Manhattan, on which work was stopped when the war broke out; Brownsville and Marcy Houses in Brooklyn; Lillian Wald, Jacob Riis and Abraham Lincoln Houses in Manhattan, and Morrisania Houses in the Bronx.

These projects will be financed with loans and subsidies from the State, save for Jacob Riis Houses, which will be partially financed by the Federal Government, and Elliott Houses, which will be entirely financed by the city.

Work is still in progress on Fort Greene Houses in Brooklyn and Edwin Markham Houses in Richmond. Both, begun as low-cost slum housing developments, were turned over for use of war workers' families in the war-production areas in which they are situated. Some New York Navy Yard workers have already moved into the Fort Greene Houses. The Edwin

of the Future

Markham project is not sufficiently far advanced to receive tenants. After the war, these two projects will revert to their originally intended use as low-cost housing.

The over-all program also will include:

Modernization of the Department of Correction's facilities, including improvements in institutions at Rikers and Harts islands, and at the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton.

Construction of six new piers on the Hudson River; reconstruction of other piers, and the building of a new shipping terminal at the foot of Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn to prepare for postwar shipping.

Erection of a number of new fire houses, hospitals, and 12 new precinct police stations.

Provision of funds for the replanning of the library system, for a study of the city's retail food markets, and for repair and modernization of museums and institutions.

Extension of the city's system of parks, including the development of New Sound View Park in the Bronx; completion of Flushing Meadow Park in Queens, and of City Hall Park, Manhattan; development of Marine Park in Brooklyn, and improvements to Alley Pond and Cunningham Parks in Queens.

Construction of various highway improvements in all boroughs.

Work on the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel is continuing with materials on hand, but the supply is running low, and since the project has been unable to obtain priority rating, it may soon join the long list of postwar public works. Funds totaling more than $85,000,000 for planning approaches to the tunnel in Brooklyn and Manhattan—the largest group of postwar works—are included in the program.

A $78,000,000 item for additions to city colleges, and $83,000,000 for completion of the sewerage disposal system to end the menace of harbor polution, are also on the schedule.

The City Planning Commission has the task of integrating the postwar activities of the diversified city departments and drawing up an over-all outline of the city of the future. Headed by Edwin A. Salmon, its members are Robert Moses, Park Commissioner; Lawrence M. Orton, John C. Riedel, Cleveland Rodgers, and Arthur V. Sheridan.

Among the New Books

Precepts of the Ages Compiled

The Tree of Life, edited by Ruth Smith. New York: Viking. $3.50.

THE RELIGIOUS IMPULSE, implying a conscious or semi-conscious reaching out toward a higher power or powers regarded as influencing the destiny of mankind, may justly be described as universal, and, as such, religion is capable of almost infinite variation, from the primitive gropings of unlettered tribes to the lofty aspirations of those who worship the one God who is Spirit and Love.

Yet, despite all this variation, there are certain basic thought patterns which may be traced among the higher types of religious expression, and which are seen in their true focus through the lens of Christianity spiritually understood. In fact, much of both religious and historical interest can be gained by examining selections from the religious and semi-religious literature of the world.

In "The Tree of Life," Miss Ruth Smith has undertaken a monumental task with remarkable success. She offers representative readings from the legends and statements of a religious nature cherished by many widely flung segments of mankind, from American Indians to Hindus, from Greeks, Egyptians, Babylonians, Norsemen and Taoists, to the followers of Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster and Mohammed, while of course the familiar writings of our Old and New Testaments are also represented. The selections from each religion are prefaced by a brief but informative introduction. While the readings "have been chosen especially for young people," they will have an even wider appeal to those of riper years.

* * *

To many not acquainted with non-Christian religions, the concept of a flood destroying wrongdoers in Noah's day might well seem unique, but Miss Smith reminds us that the Navaho Indians held that because the people "sinned and quarrelled among themselves" they were surrounded by "water impassable, water unsurmountable," while the Babylonian account of a universal flood is startlingly similar to that of Genesis.

The god Ea is said to warn Utnapishtim to "build a ship" to save his family and his animals from the approaching "stormflood"—a ship which eventually rested on the summit of Mount Nissir; and when at last the flood subsided, Utnapishtim, like Noah, offered "a burnt offering on the top of the mountain." In Hindu literature, Manu is told that "when the flood has risen thou shalt enter into the ship, and I will save thee from the flood"; while the Greeks record that Deucalion and Pyrrha had a similar experience.

The oft-repeated Biblical injunction to banish fear finds its parallels in the literature of other religions. Thus the disciples of Confucius learned that, to "make certain of conquering," one must "rise superior to all fear"; while one of the immemorial Vedic hymns of the Hindus observes: "As heaven and earth are not afraid, and never suffer loss or harm, Even so, my spirit, fear not thou."

* * *

Something of the essential relation between religion and healing which Jesus stressed appears to have been envisaged by Zoroaster, who was born not later than 600 B. C. Discussing methods of healing, the Persian prophet observes that "amongst all remedies this one is the healing one that heals with the Holy Word . . . sickness fled away before it, death fled away." Then, familiar as is the Master's warning that "the last shall be first," there will be many who are unaware of the Taoist dictum that "the sage keeps himself behind and he is in front," which is among those cited in "The Tree of Life."

Miss Smith has performed a real service in setting forth in convenient and readable form some of the legends and teachings of the non-Christian religions, and by studying her book, the reader can gain not only a deeper appreciation of these religions, but also a renewed sense of gratiude for the breadth and fullness of Christianity.

T. L. L.

Freedom and the East

Warning to the West, by Shridharani. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50.
A Week With Gandhi, by Louis Fischer. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.
My Appeal to the British, by Mahatma Gandhi. New York: John Day. $1.

ALL THREE of these books bear upon one of the most complex problems connected with the framing of the new world order—the fact that some of the Powers fighting for freedom are themselves governing subject peoples, or at least are holding certain of their comrades in arms as inferior races. Two of the studies relate to Gandhi and the Indian question; the third, that of Mr. Shridharani, deals also with the Asiatic issue in its broader aspect.

* * *

Mr. Shridharani, who writes in America for American consumption, calls extensively upon the familiar cahier of grievances against the dinner-jacketed, polo-playing white sahib, who lives in an imported Mayfair and never associates with the Indians enough to understand their hopes and needs. With somewhat less acrimony the indictment passes on to the condescending paternalism of the Dutch toward the East Indians and the rather more subtly condescending manner in which even Americans fasten inferiority upon the Chinese.

The author builds up his case like a lawyer, with all the evidence piled on one side, although a more dispassionate exposition would not have weakened it. When his Pan-orientalism runs up against Japan—that strange people poised between two worlds after trying to crash into the one, then the other, and being rejected by both—he does not shirk the issue. He prints in full Tagore's correspondence with Noguchi, the Japanese poet, containing an indictment of Japan's aggression that for beauty of language and nobility of sentiment has surely had no equal in the West.

* * *

Where Mr. Shridharani and Mr. Gandhi leave us uncertain is in the question whether Indians, or other subject races of Asia, would necessarily gain by immediate emancipation. In dwelling on the list of Britain's misdeeds neither seems to visualize the immense difference between campaigning against their overlord under the protection of British troops and shouldering full responsibility for the nation's liberty in a restless world. Mr. Gandhi feels sure India could make its own terms with Japan and the East, but there are other directions besides the East whence an aggressor might come.

As to the real value of Mr. Fischer's solid week of interviews with Mr. Gandhi, it is not easy to say. In the course of a seven-day barrage of questions, Mr. Gandhi can let fall many half-considered trivia and obiter dicta for Mr. Fischer's busy typewriter to commit to perpetuity. However, there is abundant interest in this close-up of Gandhi at home—eating his spinach and mangoes in the hut at Sevagram, sitting cross-legged with writing pad on one knee, or complaining that the Moslems do not want independence, or being photographed in a dozen poses with Mr. Fischer in the foreground, for reproduction at the end of the book.

* * *

More strictly representative of Mr. Gandhi's considered thought on freedom from British control is the careful selection of his writings on the subject in the Harijan magazine. In "My Appeal to the British" one gains a more logical sense than in most of Mr. Gandhi's quoted comments on the subject of his sincere devotion to his creed of pacifism and of his overwhelming desire for India's freedom—not freedom within the British Empire on dominion status, but absolute freedom.

H. J. S.

Essays in Modern Experience

Vogue's First Reader; Introduction by Frank Crowninshield. New York: Julian Messner. $3.50.

SKETCHES to the number of 100, selected from those that have appeared in the magazine Vogue during the last seven years, have been assembled in a 550-page volume called "Vogue's First Reader." Allene Talmy, Feature Editor of the magazine, assembles the material, Frank Crowninshield writes the Introduction.

As Mr. Crowninshield points out, the sketches are not of the kind that are spun wholly out of the author's mind, neither are they formal expositions. Modern taste, at least Vogue-style, prefers something that is a cross between the two. He calls it personal reporting, "the sketch which is neither outright emotion or humor, nor straight journalism, but in which, generally with the art that conceals art, you are given the facts you want to know, but so illuminated by the personality of the writer that they become much more than the facts."

The collection is cosmopolitan in subjects and the authors represent the United States and Canada, Mexico, England and Ireland, France, Holland, and Belgium, Russia, India, China, and way stations. The points of view are as different as Mary Ellen Chase and Ludwig Bemelmans, as Thomas Wolfe and Stephen Leacock; but all, in common, are personal, many are informative, most are done with a light touch. Nearly everyone can find his favorite writer here.

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A Biography of Yeats

W. B. Yeats: 1865-1939, by Joseph Hone. New York: Macmillan. $6.

In 1888 there appeared an anthology of "Ballads and Poems of Young Ireland." This book marks the real beginning of the movement known as the Irish Literary Renaissance. The editor of the anthology, who was also one of the poets represented in it, was a young man sprung from Irish Protestantism and the son of an artist. He was none other than William Butler Yeats, destined to become a figure of international renown, a winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, and in the estimation of many good judges the greatest poet of his generation. Though born in Dublin, he had passed much of his childhood in London, save for vacations in County Sligo in the West of Ireland.

* * *

No intrusion of modern political ideas, such as permeate so much of modern Irish literature, sullies the other-worldly atmosphere of Yeats' early poetry; and the history of his career is in part the history of his escape from the "Celtic Twilight" in which at the beginning he enveloped himself and his work. Implicit in the early books is the aesthetic theory of the separation of art from life, a theory which Yeats was later to repudiate. A measure of his advance during the middle eighteen-nineties is the contrast between the simple fairy-lore of his first stories in prose and the difficult occultism of "The Secret Rose" (1897).

Special studies which resulted in his edition of Blake had enhanced his interest in symbols, and association with Arthur Symons at a later date confirmed his acceptance of the doctrines of the French Symbolists. But in Irish mythology and Irish personalities and events, Yeats found a treasury of symbols hitherto unused in English poetry. The clues to these are not always readily accessible, and one of the objections which may be raised to Mr. Hone's biography of the poetry is that he, a Dubliner, assumes on the part of non-Hibernian readers a knowledge of Irish lore, literature, and life greater than most of them probably possess.

Gradually in Yeats' work there was a drift toward actuality. The influence of Ibsen's problem plays has been discerned, and certainly, for all the poet's aloofness, there was the influence of Irish politics. With this there was intwined the personal influence of the fascinating and beautiful Maude Gonne, with whom Yeats fell in love. She would not marry him, for all her energy and devotion went into the cause of Irish freedom. Mr. Hone tells us a good deal more about this famous love affair than has hitherto been known; but it is evident that there is still much to tell.

* * *

The oft-told story of the foundation and management of the Irish National Theater which became the Abbey Theater is here retold. Not much that is novel is added to what we know from Lady Gregory's narrative, George Moore's reminiscences, and other sources. Perhaps Mr. Hone might have given more credit than he has given to the talent and experience of the Fays, for these accomplished actors were already an organization in being when Lady Gregory and Yeats took them over. Yeats' energetic activity during the formative, combative period of the Abbey Theater had a profound effect upon his poetic style, but, for all his practical experience, the theater was never a perfectly appropriate medium for his imagination. With this judgment Mr. Hone would disagree.

For a time during his middle years Yeats was, or seemed to be, less dependent upon symbolism, and his manner became hard and dry. Yet concurrently with this stage in his development his studies were becoming increasingly esoteric. He had long been fascinated by astrology, theosophy, the phenomena of clairvoyance, Oriental speculation, and various "hermetic" writings. Later, combining these sources of inspiration with symbols drawn from experiences in his own life, he evolved a set of symbols "private" and obscure to the verge of incommunicability. Mr. Hone (again assuming much knowledge on the part of his readers) devotes what many will consider an unnecessary number of pages to discussion of these matters.

For all Yeats' show of secret "gnosis" one detects or suspects in this pseudo-mystic erudition (especially in "A Vision") something of sham. Did not Yeats himself admit that it might be no more than metaphors for poetry, "a painted scene"? We would have welcomed from his biographer a careful discussion of this problem of basic sincerity. Nevertheless, though at bottom Yeats remained unconvinced, his speculations provided for him a wonderful store of contrasts between the pagan world and the Roman Catholic.

* * *

Mr. Hone's biography is something of a disappointment. It is not nearly so lively as his biography of George Moore. Perhaps this is because the subject, though a nobler one, is not so entertaining. Parts of it are too much spun out; there is too much occultism and too much of Irish politics and affairs. At various points one feels that there is more to be told. For example, the dispute between Yeats and Sean O'Casey over the rejection of "The Silver Tassie" by the Abbey Theater does not receive sufficient attention, and one would never guess from Mr. Hone's account of the matter that in the opinion of most good judges Mr. O'Casey had decidedly the better of the argument in the notorious exchange of letters.

As the authorized biography, this book must be read by all interested in the great poet. If they will restrain their impatience at Mr. Hone's long-windedness and occasional dullness, they will find in it much to supplement the portraits of Yeats which have already been drawn by himself and so many of his friends and enemies.

S. C. CHEW

Great River of the North

The St. Lawrence, by Henry Beston. Illustrated by A. Y. Jackson. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

Before the days of the automobile, our ancestors knew our American rivers more intimately, seeing them from the decks of steamboats, than we of today who motor across our rivers on bridges. In the last century travelers went up the Hudson by steamer from New York to Albany, took the cars from Albany to Niagara, and then steamboated it again through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec.

Of this great river of the North, the river of the Algonquins and the French Canadians, of St. Anne de Beaupré and Maria Chapdelaine, Henry Beston has written a book which would have been much enjoyed by the travelers of the last century who traveled the river of the Thousand Islands, singing the words Tom Moore wrote to an old French folk tune he collected from the boatmen who rowed him from Kingston to Montreal. They would have appreciated this book because it speaks their language.

Reading Mr. Beston's descriptions of the moods of Laurentian earth, one is reminded of Wordsworth writing of the Lake country or Shelley speaking of his days in the Italian woods. Mr. Beston writes of a wall of ocean fog advancing up the St. Lawrence as eloquently as Ruskin praised Turner's Wagnerian landscapes. He takes time to be eloquent, reflective, highly descriptive. He dreams over the imaginative value of the history and life of the St. Lawrence Valley. He notes that the romance of the American Indian is part of the history of the Western mind. He devotes a whole chapter to the St. Lawrence sky, as immense as the Lower Mississippi sky, but, one imagines, not so deep and not nearly so soft. He writes with insight of the old wild life of North America, in the days of the carrier pigeon and the buffalo, when their migrations made a seasonal rhythm of movement on the continent.

He sets down for the first time in print such legends as that of the Fiddler of the Northern Lights, a kind of French-Canadian Wild Huntsman. He writes of the ubiquity of the French-Canadian rocking chair. He notes that the automobile is used but not loved, regretting the disappearance of the primitive connection with the earth, the theme song of all Romantics from William Morris to William Yeats. He is conscious of the European origins and connections of French-Canadian life.

Mr. Beston is a stylist: he pays attention to the way he says things, the curve of a sentence, the sound of a cadential phrase. As a result his book on the St. Lawrence is something different from most of the other books in the Rivers of America series, which are characterized by facile description and nostalgic sentiment.

This book moves more slowly than they because it is freighted with a heavier cargo. It is wider in vision, deeper in tone, more richly figurative in expression. To the immensities of land, sky, and water of the St. Lawrence country Mr. Beston gives something of the seriousness of Greek tragedy.

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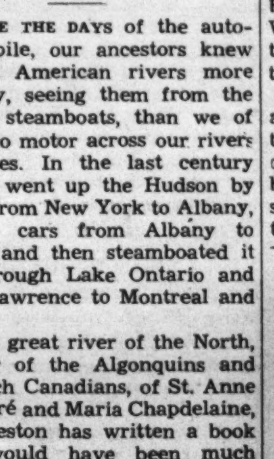

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Verse of the Latin Republics

An Anthology of Contemporary Latin American Poetry, edited by Dudley Fitts. Norfolk, Conn. New Directions. $3.50.

LATIN AMERICA is now enjoying a long-merited and long-deferred attention. The eclipse of Europe and the corresponding rise of hemispheric consciousness have made it imperative for the "Yanquis" to acquaint themselves with the cultural treasures of the good neighbors to the south. We have had plenty of books on Latin American geography and politics. Now, at long last, we have a comprehensive survey of Latin American poetry. The present anthology includes poems written during the last quarter-century.

Ninety-five poets of the 20 Latin American Republics, and also Puerto Rico, are represented. They write in Portuguese (in Brazil) and French (in Haiti) as well as in Spanish, and Mr. Fitts gives the originals and translations in parallel columns, so that a monolingual reader may at least enjoy the sonority of the poems in their original language.

The translations are always faithful, and would satisfy the rule laid down long ago by Lord Woodhouselee in his "Essay on the Principles of Translation": "A good translation is that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language as to be distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt by a native of the country to which that language belongs, as it is by those who speak the language of the original work."

* * *

Latin American poets in the present anthology belong to different races, white, Indian, and Negro, and to different schools of writing. They cultivate many "isms," some borrowed from French symbolist poetry, others generated spontaneously. Vincente Huidobro of Chile, who lived in Paris, and who wrote in French as well as in Spanish, is the leader of the Creationist movement. When Creationism suffered a decline, Robert Ibañez of Uruguay sought to supersede it with Transcreationism. Some poets changed their style under the influence of world events. Thus, Pablo Neruda began his career as the writer of decadent poetry in the brooding and pessimistic manner. After the Spanish civil war, he became a poet of militant anti-fascism. It is said that his poems were the inspiration of the Loyalists in the trenches.

One can easily observe this line of demarcation running through the anthology: the strong symbolist current traceable to Verlaine and other poets of the individualist or solipsist stripe; and the younger generation, aware of the sociological importance of their calling. Socialist poetry often combines with a strong feeling for racial folklore, as, for instance, in the case of Nicolas Guillen, the Cuban poet of mixed Spanish and Negro descent, who became a leader of the Afro-Cuban literary movement. But even Guillen did not escape the fascination of Gallic introspection in his early poems.

* * *

Poets of social consciousness did not limit themselves to writing. Many of them translated their beliefs into action. Francisco Mendez of Nicaragua knew guerrilla warfare. Manuel Moreno Jimeno of Peru was once imprisoned for his leftist convictions. How violent a life a Latin American poet may live is illustrated by the biography of Rafael Mendez Dorich, who, born in Argentina, and educated in Peru, was brought up to enter the church, but became a worker on a sugar plantation, made a trip into the Amazonian jungle, joined a group of revolutionary artists, parted company with them over the controversy following the assassination of Trotzky in Mexico, and, after a jail term, during which he went on a hunger strike, took a job in a steamship company. He wrote surrealist poetry before he changed to revolutionary themes.

The anthology is more than a mere dictionary of quotations: it gives us a panorama of Latin American culture as viewed, in their various manners, by 95 sensitive human beings.

N. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Familiar Prelude to War

Zones of International Friction: The Great Lakes Frontier, Canada, the West Indies, India, 1748-1754, by Lawrence Henry Gipson. New York: Knopf. $5.

THIS FIFTH VOLUME of Professor Gipson's history of the First British Empire and its struggle with France for the domination of the colonial world seems at first sight a student's book, for those concerned with the minutiae of a British era long dead. It is so written, in extraordinary detail, a work of 352 pages covering only six years. Yet it has a curious timeliness about it today.

It is timely because it shows the origins of the English-speaking world of our time when that world is in deep flux. An understanding of those origins is essential to an understanding of the present position of that world and its probable future.

Professor Gipson takes the British Empire at one of its chief turning points, that restless pause before the Seven Years War and the American Revolution, which were largely cause and effect. The drama of those fateful years, the spectacle of the British and French Empires preparing for their final test of strength in the wilderness of America and the gilded cities of India, would tempt many writers to colorful description and purple passages. Professor Gipson contents himself with the bare facts, but they march on in a swelling tide towards the dénouement on the battlefield outside Quebec. The dénouement itself must await another volume.

* * *

The first zone of friction examined is French Canada—the drive of France westward and southward by the Mississippi, the plan to confine the English colonies behind the Alleghenies, the colonies' alarm, the inevitable clash. It is quite clear from the record that the early attempts to unify the colonies were the direct result of this menace from the north. Of the Albany Congress of 1755 Professor Gipson paints a vivid picture, analyzing in detail the effort to effect a union authorized by an act of the British Parliament. The patient, toiling figure of Franklin emerges here, and many others who found in the end that the colonies were not ready yet for their final destiny.

And what an opportunity was here missed! For, as Franklin wrote later, had the union succeeded then "the colonies so united would have been sufficiently strong to have defended themselves, there would then have been no need of troops from England; of course, the subsequent pretence for taxing America, and the bloody contest it occasioned, would have been avoided."

But the plan of union drawn up at Albany was rejected by the colonies, they entered the Seven Years War disunited; and the British conquest of Canada, the menace of a permanent British power to the north, the Quebec Act of 1774, thrusting the boundaries of Canada deep down into the Ohio country, the removal of the old French threat which had forced the colonies to cling to England—all these events grew into the Revolution. Canada in long retrospect is seen to have been, almost unconsciously, one of the chief molders of the United States.

Professor Gipson turns then to the parallel struggle in India and relates in lavish detail the series of undeclared wars between the British and French trading companies, their cabals with the native princes and the developing figure of Clive, who, as the book ends, is preparing for the decisive engagement, as another young man, Wolfe, though he may not have realized it, was preparing for the engagement at Quebec.

* * *

Not nearly so well known to most modern readers is the third zone of friction, the "neutral" islands of the Caribbean, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Tobago, also pawns in power politics played in London and Paris. Here also the devices of both sides, the breaches of faith, the use of the natives are examined minutely.

Finally Professor Gipson traces the last attempt to maintain the peace which had been established at the Aix-la-Chappelle in 1748—a peace which Britain and France could never translate into practical agreement and which became only an armistice while the great rivals gathered strength for the supreme encounter.

Here the author's account of the proposals and counter-proposals, the confidential chats of ambassadors, the hurrying between Paris and London, the slow break-down of agreement all must appear to the modern reader as a grim parallel of our own pre-war years. The diplomacy was about the same. Only the weapons and the stakes were different—less deadly weapons then and perhaps lesser stakes. Yet the issue of the war ahead, the control of the colonial world by Britain or France was certainly a vital cross roads in human history.

The Book Window

War in Our Time, by Harry B. Henderson and Herman C. Morris (Doubleday Doran, $3.75), serves as pictorial witness to the invasion era following Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931. News cameras grinding over the world's battlefronts have provided material for more than 400 smooth-finish imperial octavo pages. Many of the reproductions are concerned more with matters of record than with quality, but together with brief text, proceeding in chronological sequence through the past decade, they cover the rise of the dictators and the destruction wrought by the invasions in Europe and Africa, heroic British and Russian resistance, and major events down through Pearl Harbor, the Second Front issue, and present global war.

Five Hundred Years of Art and Illustration, by Howard Simon (World Publishing Company, $2.98). A survey of illustrators, from Dürer to Rockwell Kent, with many reproductions and an informing text.

Americans and Their Songs, by Frank Luther (Harpers, $2.75). The ditties Americans sang in their homes, at work, and in their public gatherings, from 1640 to the 1900's.

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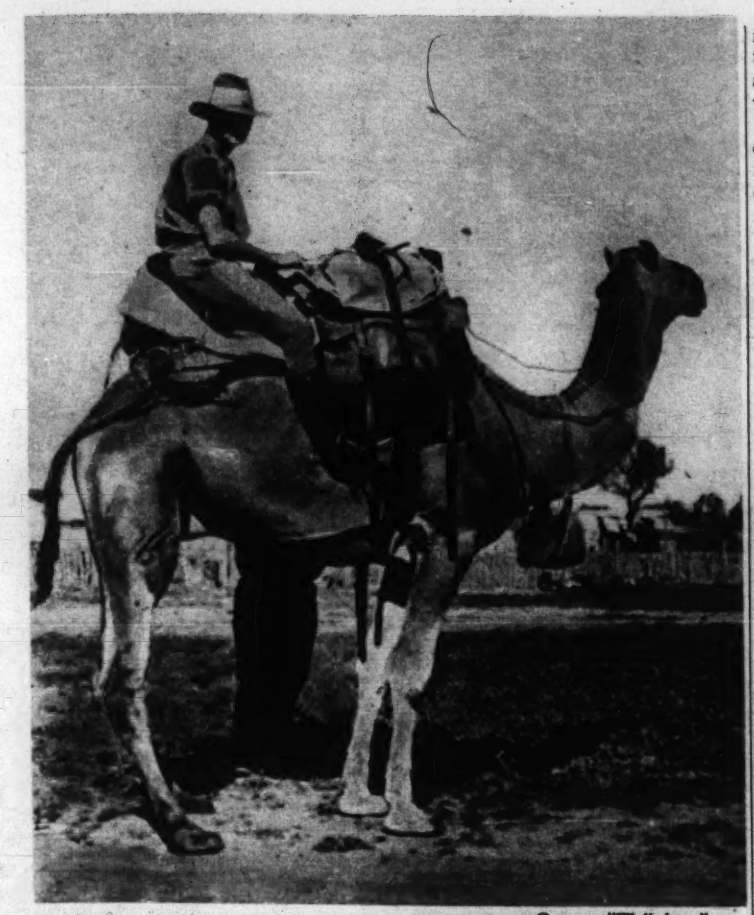

Courtesy "Walkabout"

BY HORSE OR CAMEL, THE ONLY LAND TRANSPORT
Camel Patrol Leaving Alice Springs, Central Australia

Patrols of the "Way Back"

VERY LITTLE is heard of the deeds of the North Australian Mounted Police—a fine body of men, who, like their more well-known counterpart, the Canadian Mounties, never fail to "get their man."

Maintaining law and order among the black and white inhabitants of a territory as large as Germany, France, Italy, and Spain combined is no easy task, especially when the white settlers dwell hundreds of miles apart on lonely cattle stations, mining camps, and isolated communities. In the Northern Territory's 525,000 square miles there are 40 white police and 35 black troopers.

The "Mounteds," as they are called, are true bushmen, with the alertness and cleverness of the aboriginal when it comes to reading the story of the tracks—a horse's hoof, the passing of a camel train, the bare foot of an aboriginal, or the signs of water in a waterless land. They live and work in a wild, untamed land, these Mounteds. They are looked upon to defend the whites from hostile blacks, and also the blacks from unscrupulous whites. A thousand-mile patrol of his vast territory, alone with packhorses or with only a black boy assistant, means nothing to a trooper of the North Australian Mounteds.

Over six feet in height, lean, suntanned and wiry, they are the best Australian type, and are at their best dressed in their picturesque uniform—khaki shirt and riding breeches, leggings and wide-brimmed sombrero with the blue-and-white enamel badge.

The Mounteds are not just police. Their duties are varied, from that of stock inspector, tax collector, and mining warden, to registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, protector of aborigines, and supervisor of cattle dips. In a trooper's territory, covering perhaps 25,000 square miles, there may be a dozen white inhabitants and several thousand aborigines. Yet this vast unpopulated district has to be regularly patrolled, taking up to four months. Patrols are always undertaken on horseback or on camels, according to the class of country. Any other means of land transport in this roadless region would be impossible. The constant patrolling of a trooper with black trackers has a quieting effect on the half-wild aboriginal tribes.

One of the loneliest police posts is Tanami, on the Northern Territory—Western Australian border, in the heart of the desert, 200 miles from the next white inhabitants. Troopers Hood and Toohey patrol their territory of 80,000 square miles from a little hut built of boughs with a roof of spinifex thatch which serves as the police station. The blacks in the region are wild and warlike. They issued a challenge to the Tanami patrol to meet them in open battle at Bluebush Claypan. To reach the spot, the police rode all night, and surprised the camping blacks at dawn, dispersing and disarming them.

Eight years ago, the Daly River and Timber Creek police patrols in the Northern Territory had a hard fight to subdue a notorious aboriginal chief, Nemarluk. With his band of hundreds of wild warriors, he terrorized the white settlers and friendly tribes within a radius of 300 miles. After months of constant patrolling covering thousands of miles, Nemarluk was captured, but escaped after a few weeks and resumed the fight against the whites, and blacks who were friends of the whites. A black tracker of the Daly River police patrol eventually killed the rebel in single combat.

In 1933, Constable McColl, who was with a patrol against the hostile blacks of Woodah Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, was speared to death by aborigines.

It is surprising how few lives have been lost among the Mounteds, considering the dangerous work undertaken by them in the course of bringing the white man's law to the country of the aborigine, where the tribal witch doctor and chief still rule.

The southwest police district is one of the largest in the world. Its headquarters is at Alice Springs, and its territory is the very heart of Australia. It extends into three states, and is 150,000 square miles in area, of which 65,600 square miles is an aboriginal reserve which no whites except the police are allowed to enter. The police have great trouble in this respect, as many gold prospectors persist in entering the reserve and lose their lives in consequence, as the aborigines in this desert region are wild and primitive.

Four years ago, Constable Hall of Marranboy, in the Northern Territory, traveled almost 1,000 miles on horseback on patrol against a notorious black man, nicknamed "Smiler," who had sworn to kill any policeman he met. The work took over 18 months, during which time the patrol traversed some of the wildest country in Australia. Constable Hall's district extends into Arnhem Land, a tract of country 40,000 square miles in area, only parts of which have been explored.

In his last patrol, Constable Hall traversed the Sandstone Barrier at the headwaters of the Katherine River. With only two "myall" (wild) aboriginals as guides, he pressed over the ranges for 200 miles, with towering peaks and deep, jungle-choked gorges. But for the skill of his guides, this gallant member of the Mounteds would have never reached civilization again, for no whites ever enter this region.

Coming out of the ranges, the patrol struck north to South Alligator River in the buffalo country. The lonely bush settlers welcomed him gladly, for Hall was the first policeman to ever patrol that wild land. One settler had been waylaid the day before by six wild natives, who evidently thought him unarmed, but soon dispersed when the white man drew his revolver and fired on them. Only a few years before, a cattle station owner not far away had been ambushed and killed by natives when his revolver jammed.

Two years ago, tribal war broke out in the Cape York Peninsula. Lonely settlers sent to the nearest police post at Normanton, 250 miles away, asking for protection. This was at the height of the Wet Season, when all the large, crocodile-infested rivers were raging torrents, miles wide. Despite floods and bog, a police patrol set out, and after terrible hardships arrived at the scene of the conflict. In the fight which followed, the Mounteds captured the ringleaders and restored order.

GLENVILLE PIKE

Invention Surplus

If you feel the urge to invent something, please don't invent a net or screen device to protect ships from torpedoes. That is the latest word from the National Inventors Council, whose offices have been swamped with invention blueprints for this kind of device since the United States entered the war. During the World War the Inventors Council received nearly 7,000 variations of this torpedo screen idea, but of all the ideas submitted during the last war and the present war not one has received the approval of the Navy Department. A report of the Naval Consulting Board states: "The principal objections offered to these devices is that they are heavy, difficult to hold in position, and they interfere with the speed of the vessel—the immunity of a vessel to submarine attack is dependent very largely on its speed and maneuvering ability." Inventions of this type are one commodity of which there is definitely no war shortage!

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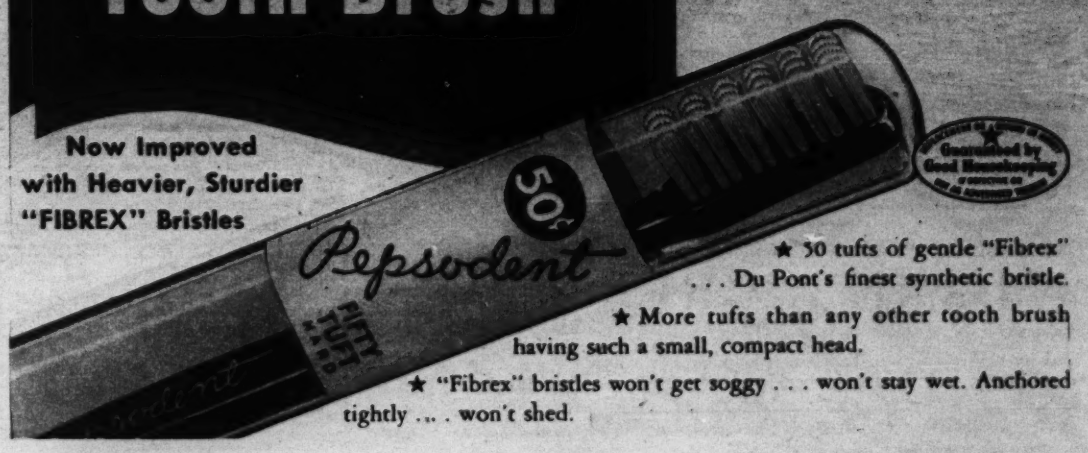

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Queer Deed, Indeed!

"WHEN WE SAW the little house on its hilltop, outlined against the glow of the sunset sky, we knew at once it was trail's end for us. What we did not know was that the man who built that house, over 150 years ago, would tell us in no uncertain terms what we could and could not do to it!" So spoke the new owner of a charming old house in the New Hampshire hills.

"To our delight, we learned it was for sale," she continued, "and immediately put down our deposit. In a few weeks the place was ours; and it was then that we heard the voice from the past. For we were told of the ancient deed that absolutely forbade any remodeling except with old materials! A look at the house told us that much remodeling would be necessary before it could be made habitable; for the poor old thing had had a varied career since it last sheltered a family, serving successively as a machine shop and a cider mill. And in each case the premises had been altered to suit the tenant! However, we had sufficient vision to see that it could be restored to its original estate, given the courage and enthusiasm necessary to tackle the job. It had been well built of massive oak timbers, typical of the construction of its day; and its beams and frame were as sound as ever. First, the outside was made secure and painted, a task which offered no obstacles. It was the interior that presented the problem. Where, oh where, was all that old remodeling material to come from! It was going to take a great deal, for the old house had been shamefully abused; partitions had been torn down, doors were missing."

But in spite of the first misgivings, it has proved a fascinating pursuit. Wherever a member of the family goes, he keeps his eyes open for whatever may be picked up. In this way, bit by bit, here a little, there a little, much material has been brought together and been put into condition for use. From a house that was being razed came the Dutch oven; from another old house in an adjoining state came a fireplace mantel of simple design and good proportions. Since the house itself is simple, it is necessary to have the remodeling parts consistent with it. A prize find was some extremely old inside window shutters—eight in all—which have been used to panel the space above the fireplace from mantel to ceiling. At the country antique shop was found a crane for the fireplace. An old door was salvaged elsewhere, some fine wide floor boards from another source.

And the hunt is still on, though the house is now livable. It is an intriguing pursuit, they report—one which will be continued for some time to come; for now that the family car cannot be used to run down the quarry, the chase has necessarily slowed up for the time being.

"We really don't want the house to be finished," they say, "for we're having such fun! That old deed, far from being the obstacle we expected, has brought us no end of satisfaction and happiness!"

S. H.

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ROSA KNEADS THE DOUGH

PUNCHES IT INTO SHAPE

WHIRLS AS SHE MOLDS

Without Benefit of Wheel

IT MAY BE WINTERTIME north of the Rio Grande, but in the inviting garden of Rosa Nieto, Zapoteca Indian of Coyotepec, Mexico, it was as warm as a summer's day. We had driven some few kilometers from Oaxaca, to watch Señora Rosa make her justly famous, unglazed black pottery.

Señora Rosa had brought out chairs for our party of five and placed them in front of the thatched roof hut, where her daughter-in-law was making tortillas. Rosa's workshop was the space between that hut and the one which served as living quarters for the family. On a large, flat stone was a generous mold of what looked like dark dough, but which was native clay, cleansed by hand of any foreign substance and mixed with water. Near by were her utensils, a piece of quartz, a portion of a gourd and two clay plates, besides finished dishes of all shapes and sizes. But not a potter's wheel was in sight. Rosa doesn't use one.

After careful thought Rosa told us she was going to make a "cantero," which resembles a large rose bowl. She began kneading the "dough" as if it were bread, pausing occasionally to adjust her rebozo or shawl. Rosa had on summer

COMPLETING THE CANTERO

attire, supplemented by the rebozo, which was arranged now turban-wise with one end hanging down her back. Some say this headgear was copied from the Moors, others that these Indians wore turbans in pre-Spanish times.

We were in no hurry, nor was Rosa. When the dough was of just the right consistency, she shaped it into what looked like a hollowed-out circular foot-high stovepipe. Holding that creation up for us to see, she thumped it inside and out, until the stovepipe lost its uprightness and bulged out into a dim likeness of the model "cantero."

A pause to rearrange the rebozo, and then Rosa inverted one of the six-inch plates on the flat stone, stood the other plate on it, right side up, put the clay mixture in it, and began whirling it around, shaping it as it spun. Never once did that upper plate slip from the lower one as the clay definitely took shape, the top portion flaring out just right, while the lower part followed the lines of the plate, and was soon able to stand by itself.

With the piece of gourd, Rosa scraped away any superfluous clay, and taking the quartz, she rapidly outlined in the inside of the bowl a perfect five-pointed star amid criss-cross marking. Satisfied at last, she waited for us to admire the almost finished bowl. Now remained only the firing in the kiln in the far-off corner of the yard. It may be called unglazed black pottery, but there are shaded, bluish-gray tones that enhance its beauty.

By this time some of the neighbors had arrived to watch both Rosa and her visitors. And Balente, Rosa's son, made his presence known. This 12-year-old lad was on his way to school, saw us and changed his mind. While his mother was busy, Balente fashioned a duck. Then he showed us miniature chickens, turkeys, hens and birds he had made. They had whistles in their tail feathers that really whistled, and Balente found business good that day. Even the five-inch-high bells, that gave out such a musical tinkle, disappeared fast, though we don't know how they will fit into already crowded suitcases.

A rival feature on the entertainment program in Rosa's yard was the Dansa de Pluma or Feather Dance, for it is this region in Oaxaca that is famous for it. We had seen it danced in the city and now the Zapoteca Indian, Estaneslao Mateo, entered in a borrowed costume, as he had recently sold his own. The main item is the enormous, circular feathered headdress, made on a bamboo frame, and in which mirrors and glittering bits are stuck, so that the effect is dazzling. The rest of his costume consisted of fancifully colored trousers, a white shirt and ordinary moccasins. But so long as that masterpiece rested proudly on his head, nothing else mattered. In one hand he held a gourd rattle, in the other a piece of wood, shaped like a miniature shovel, evidently for balance. Generally there are several dancers who dance it to the tune of a brass band, entirely out of place in a real Indian dance, so we were glad to see it done, primitive fashion, with an Indian musical instrument.

At first Estaneslao's graceful steps showed Spanish influence, but, encouraged by an appreciative audience of goats on one side and humans on the other, he changed to typical Indian steps with their peculiar hippety-hop, and a forward swing step with first one foot, then the other, until the command performance ended. Estaneslao said the dance was intended to express joyous emotion at their celebrations.

Then we ate tortillas, and visited with the Nieto family and their friends, until our guide apologetically mentioned that it was time to return to Oaxaca.

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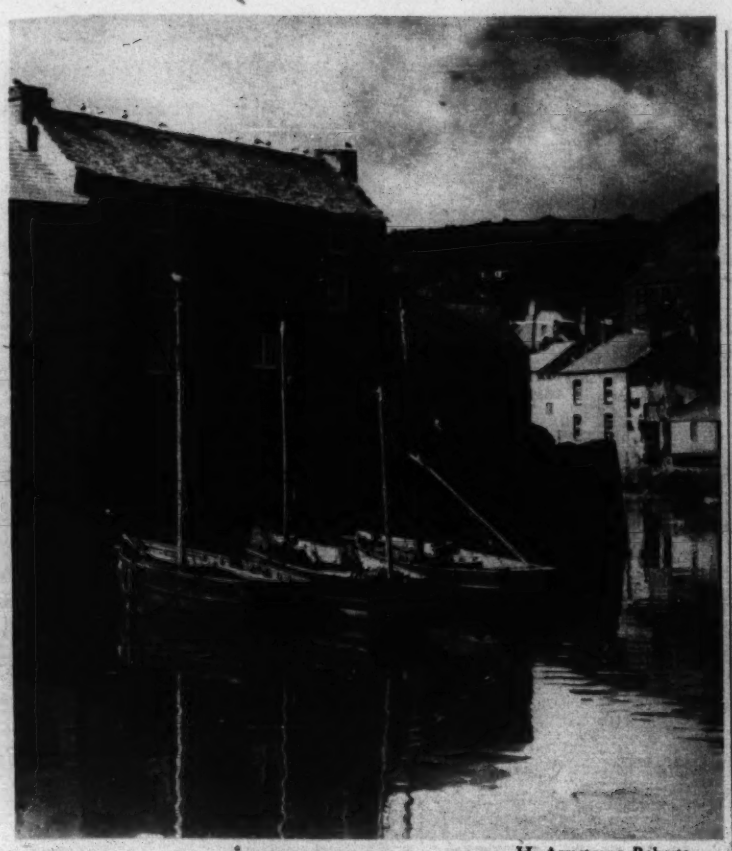

H. Armstrong Roberts

AT REST IN QUIET WATERS

Boats at Anchor in Polperro, Quaint Fishing Village on the Cornish Coast, England

Over the Editor's Desk

ONCE IN A WHILE a poem comes to us with the wind and the rain in it, and we think of our visit to the English Lake Country, and of Wordsworth. Or we get a song which unites the daring and strength of a border ballad, and we think of Scott, and the Yarrow and the Tweed. Nature itself is poetry. But oftentimes the poet catches a mood which a visual record fails to reveal. As occasion affords, we hope to print some of the glories of America, touched off by a phrase, a couplet, or a verse. A glimpse of the deep end of winter is seen in this number.

The more the Russians drive westward the more important becomes Turkey's position in the scheme of things. What that position is comes to this issue of the Weekly Magazine Section in an article sent by wireless from the pen of DEREK PATMORE, a writer who has had a grandstand seat on the Turkish diplomatic front and who for years has made a study of affairs in the Near and Middle East.

Just what is an American soldier thinking? The question may baffle you, but it presents no insurmountable problem to Washington. For there is a Special Service Division of the Service of Supply there which has the answer. How it obtains that answer and how it utilizes the information is a subject which ROSCOE DRUMMOND, Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, discusses at length.

People in occupied Europe can still muster up a laugh, despite the oppressive conditions under which they live. They have not, as ERNEST S. PISKO points out on another page, entirely lost their sense of humor. Evidence of this has come into the hands of Mr. Pisko, whose name in recent years has become familiar to readers of these columns.

What to do in an air raid? VANYA OAKES tells you of her experiences in the Far East, when the Japanese rained down bombs on virtually defenseless China. There were lessons to be learned the hard way. Miss Oakes speaks with first-hand knowledge, after a long sojourn in the Orient.

HAROLD HOBSON, who writes on "The Battle of Books," is an omnivorous reader. And it would be a mistake to assume that all journalists are. He is also particularly fond of nosing into odd corners where precious manuscripts and rare volumes are to be found, and his love of the theater gives him a dramatic sense which enriches all he has to say. I know of no man who read Scott more studiously. The time-honored things of literature attract him, and so do the treasures of private libraries. He is of Oxford, and carries always in his demeanor and conversation more than a little hint of its cherished traditions.

New York City is preparing to gear itself to the situation which will follow the war. This time it is not to be caught off balance. It has blueprints and plans for projects which will give demobilized men work. ROBERT M. HALLETT, on the staff of the Monitor's New York Bureau, outlines some of these projects. W. W. C.

Letters

Momentum as They Go . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your printed appreciation of the nation's efforts to recruit and train new workers for war production suggests that you may care to give attention to the vast "show-how" program now going on in plants where workers are up-graded while they work.

Up-grading has always been a cornerstone of factory methods, but never has it been relied on more to meet industrial demands than today, agree Government, military, labor, and management experts. Because it is somewhat less glamorous than campaigns and programs to get new workers, such as "converting" housewives, the "show-how" program has been a bit overshadowed. Yet the streamlined refinement it has experienced is a saga in itself.

At the Army's Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, the program is typical of what's being done in countless plants toward greater efficiency and an earlier victory.

There the J. I. T. (Job Instructor Training) Program, as it is officially known, began last October, and more than 1,700 machinists and key personnel in administrative posts have completed a 10-hour course in which they learn the easiest and most effective way of passing along what they know about their jobs.

The course, of five lessons each of two hours, is based on the assumption that the average worker knows his job, but usually isn't good at showing someone else how to do it.

In instituting these courses, the War Production Board drew upon the experience of industry in the past 25 years, including first trials in World War I.

The Watertown program began with 36 men, 12 picked from each shift, who took a course of 20 hours under outside experts. These original trainers then started giving this same training to 1,500 machinists and machine operators, each man working with a group of 12.

The 1,500 were put through their course last November and December. By February they used their "show-how" knowledge to train about 2,000 learners who had recently come to work at the Arsenal.

In December, the program for key "white-collar" workers in personnel, finance and accounting began under three outside teachers, one a university professor.

Boiled down to four basic points, as a guide to help someone else do a job, the instruction emphasized that (1) it's not enough to tell him how to do it; (2) it's not enough to show him how to do it; (3) you've got to tell him while you're showing him, in small doses; then allow him to practice while you supervise; and (4) you've got to follow up with him at frequent intervals while he's learning, to be sure he's "got it." R. K. S.

Boston

. . Turkey

(Continued from Page 2)

in Germany. Under Marshal Chakmak there is a group of able, young generals, all ready to take command should their country ever be attacked, and among the most brilliant are Gen. Kiazim Orbay, at present commanding the Third Army in Eastern Anatolia, and General Salih, who was a protégé of Ataturk and is considered one of the ablest of the younger men.

Turkey has also built up a small but efficient air force, under the command of the Marshal's son-in-law, Shefik Chakmak. Young Chakmak, who is married to the Marshal's daughter, has been to Britain and Egypt and has carefully studied British Air Force methods, and it is mainly due to his energy and enthusiasm that Turkey now has a useful air force, which has been trained by British experts and technicians. In the event of war, Turkey could mobilize nearly another 1,000,000 men, so it is understandable why the Axis have hesitated to attack Turkey in the past. Turkey, after the Adana conference, still stands an independent and strong bastion, defending the United Nations' position in the Middle East, and undoubtedly the frank and friendly exchange of views between the United Nations, represented by Winston Churchill, and the Turkish leaders have greatly helped to reinforce this vital strongpoint in Middle Eastern and Mediterranean strategy.

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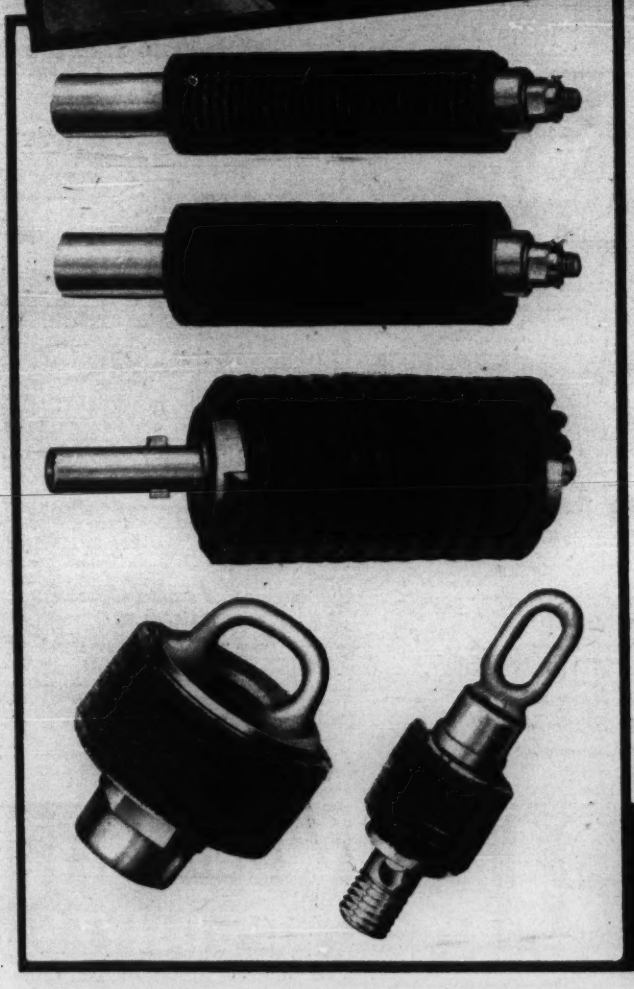

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